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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,643—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th March
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th „
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th „
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	....	25th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th „
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th „

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st April '96

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YARRA	4255	C. de Manbeuge	16th May „
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June „
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July „
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
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Fourweekly departures thereafter.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

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S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 26th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

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Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

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Hudson as the Scotch Hero in the roaring sketch "The Soldiers' Return," etc,

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Words and Music complete given gratis to all Patrons.
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH.

THURSDAY, 26th, under the immediate Patronage of H. E. the Governor LORD SANDHURST

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT,

SATURDAY next, March 28th, will be produced for the first time in Bombay the Sparkling Burlesque,

CINDERELLA!
CINDERELLA!

(Which achieved the greatest success ever known in Calcutta).

Introducing chorus of cooks and courtiers, local hits, picturesque dance, topical songs, beautifully arranged marches, etc., etc. Book your seats early for this event.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE PRINCE'S DOCK.

A JUVENILE CONCERT

Will be held at the Seamen's Recreation Rooms on

SATURDAY, THE 28TH MARCH, 1896.

Commencing at 8-30 p.m., Sharp.

The proceeds will be devoted to decorating and furnishing the Rooms.

ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... TWO RUPEES.
Unreserved Seats .... ONE RUPEE.
Back Seats .... EIGHT ANNAS.

TICKETS can be had from the Manager, Seamen's Institute or of Messrs. ROSE and Co.

No ADMISSION without a Ticket.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,862 Tons, Captain J. BULLOCK, R.N.R., will Sail for CALCUTTA direct on the 28th March 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN ports are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind will be entertained unless settled before the departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 20th March 1896.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NEW COLABA STATION.

THE NEW COLABA STATION will be OPENED for Traffic on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1896.

D. POWELL,
Actg. Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1896.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT FORT READING ROOM & LIBRARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Life Members and Subscribers will be held in the Library Rooms on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 5-30 P.M., to adopt the Committee's Report, and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year 1895.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per Share for the Half-year ended 31st December 1895, has been declared and will be payable at the Company's Registered Office, No. 33, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th March, 1896, to Members whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 6th March, 1896, on production of their Share-Certificates.

Members, except those residing at Ahmedabad, can obtain their Dividend Warrants by applying at our Office.

Members residing at Ahmedabad can obtain their Dividend Warrants and Dividends from the Company's Clerk at that place.

By Order of the Board,
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1896.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KOP'S BEER
NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Davur Hall, Breach Candy Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, 12 and 18 lights hanging chandeliers, 1-2 and 4 lights hanging kerosine lamps, very rich Brussels' carpets, fancy majolica table ornaments, one very handsome gilt drawing-room suite, gilt clocks, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square planoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Ditmar's and Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of M. T. CARROLL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany harmonium with 14 stops, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. N. SHILSTONE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., the same day.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite to the Share Bazaar (where the whole of the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture (made to order), best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a large collection of Indian curiosities, very rare marble parian and alabaster figures and table ornaments, 1, 2, and 10 lights hanging argand lamps fitted with kerosine burners, handsome large size English pier glasses in gilt frames, large size musical boxes, playing Hindustani tunes, English clocks striking hours and half hours, real oil paintings in gilt frames, marble and Japanese flower pots, fancy toys, &c., the property of NARAYEN RAGOBA, Esq., proceeding to Indore.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premiss by order of Mr. Peer Mahomed Allarakhia (assignee of the mortgages Purshotum Naraenjee) and on account and risk of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurundur, the following very valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land admeasureing 7,900 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 543, with the tenement and bungalow standing thereon, registered by the Municipality under No. 69, situate at Mahim, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Braz Fernandez, on the south by the property of Shamrao Bhaskerjee, and on the north by the property of Baloo Miya Sumsoodin Penker.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure, consisting of an oart admeasuring about 5,341 square yards, situate at Mahim, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 4132 and new Survey No. 15, and bounded on the north and east by public road called the Mahim Bazar Road, on the west by the property of Shamrao Pandurang and on the south by the property of Baloo Miya Sumsoodin Penker, and which said land and oart are known as Gadgawadi.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1,522 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1-3293, situate at Vadalla, Shivri, and bounded on the east by Government plots, on the north and west by the property of Bhaskerjee Sooderjee, and on the south by the property of Nursoo Agri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very handsome cabinets, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Captain H. T. Weighell, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on a day to be fixed hereafter will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one first-rate sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Aution at their Rooms, a quantity, of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A few articles of household furniture consisting of drawing-room, dressing, and washhand tables, drawing-room sofas and chairs, camp cot, wardrobe, clothes press, &c.

6 cases champagne in quarts and pints.
10 barrels stout in quarts.

On account of the concerned—
2 cases pure Asbestos packing from ⅛" to 1"
2 ,, Asbestos soap stone packing from ⅛" to 1"

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Khakheebhoy Pudumsey, ex Baria—
K P S S R A P—1—2 cases glassware,
Ex s.s. Leander.
798—1 cask earthenware.
799—800—2 cases glassware.

By order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. and on account of suppliers at Calcutta—
30 balas bundling twine.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 fresh bay Arab horse, 14-2½, four years old, believed to be sound.

By order of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Vasanjee Nandjee—
1 English-built double C-spring barouche, suitable for a pair of horses.
1 English-built wagonette, suitable for a pair of horses.
1 English-built landau by W. Cole, Kensington.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Rydal Mount," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, (near the Telegraph Office), the very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture by Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery, Treacher's glassware, a first-rate full-size mahogany slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, marking board and six-light, solid brass kerosine Hink's lamp, a sweet-toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Septimus Tolkien, London, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, large size library press made to order, one English victoria with moveable coach box and back seat by Windover, one handsome large retriever dog, English, large safe, 3 rich-toned very old violins, music books, palanquin, brass clock, 2 full size folding cameras with lenses by Dalmeyer, etc., the property of RUSTOM SORABJEE POWWALLA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 English brougham by Kesterton.
1 strong-built victoria with moveable coach-box.
1 powerful chestnut Arab horse, 14-2½.
1 tricycle very little used.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoons Dock, the very valuable and handsome neat made blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plateiware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, pictures, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a first-rate chronometer clock, 1 Rudge's Rotary tricycle with ball bearing in good order, etc., the property of J. MORRIS, Esq., Civil Engineer.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate grand cottage pianoforte by Beare and Sohn, Berlin, musical box with six spare cylinders, each playing 8 tunes, mandoline, strong-built roomy landau, powerful bay waler horse, harness, pictures, windproof lamps, table ornaments, oil carpet, large ice-box, flower pots, etc., the property of W. CROWDER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF NEW SEWING MACHINES.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

6 new improved Wheeler and Wilson's No. 1 foot-sewing machines with plated arms and mahogany boards complete with attachments.

4 spare sewing machine stands with mahogany boards and covers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1896, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, at 3 p.m., by order of the Assignees, and on account and risk of C. F. Unger, formerly District Inspector of Police, Buldana, and now at Poona, a policy of Assurance in the Standard Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch, bearing No. 028 T. B. class C, for Rs. 5,000 on the life of the said C. F. Unger. The policy is dated the 6th April, 1896.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bland and Noble the Solicitors for the Assignees, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Marble Hall" Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture one three-quarter size mahogany billiard table by Thurston (improved cushion) with balls, cues, lamps etc., oil paintings, English-built single-seated brougham by Holland and Holland, London, strong English landau and victoria, 2 side saddles, gentleman's saddle, sets of double harness, etc., the property of the late F. FISCHER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE AND TEA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., in the B. I. S. N. Company's godowns, at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the concerned and with the consent of the Official Assignee, the following goods:—

ex. s. s. "Landaura."
576 bags rice.
341 packets rice.
116 chests tea.
ex. s. s. "Roma."
684 bags rice.
ex. s. s. "Virawa."
680 bags rice.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-Goods, Twist, &c.—

4 cases Price and Co.'s Macassar oil,

On account of the concerned.—

S G 5611—1 case brown ..ussia-leather and imitation.
1786 white buck-skins.
M

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Household Furniture, etc., at the "Salisbury House," Palli Hill, Bandora.

On SUNDAY the 29th inst. at 4 p. m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the very valuable and handsome neat made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design Austrian bentwood chairs and flower stands, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table and wall ornaments, Ditmar's lamps, pictures China matting, a first-rate marble clock, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of A. CORRODI, Esq., proceeding home.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
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HIOGO.
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MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	,, 4,500,000	=	,,	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND................	,, 4,020,000	=	,,	8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

WHAT HAS COME!!!
THE ROYAL ALBUM.

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the ROYAL FAMILY, taken by W. & D. Downey with a short interesting Biography beneath each plate.

Her Majesty the Queen, in Robes.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in Uniform.
H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, in Court Dress.
The four Generations, Group of H. M. the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Infant Prince (Prince Edward of York).
T. R. H. the Princess of Wales and Three Daughters, in Court Dress—Group.
H. R. H. the Duke of Coburg.
H. R. H. the Duchess of Coburg.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught.
H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence.
H. R. H. the Duke of York
T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York—Group.
T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, and Duke and Duchess of Fife—Group
T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Fife—Group.
H. R. H. the Princess Victoria of Wales.
H. R. H. the Princess Maud of Wales.

A copy of the above ROYAL ALBUM will be presented to all.

For further particulars see "Bombay Gazette" of MONDAY, 30TH MARCH 1896.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature ________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
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BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LADAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT will DELI
THREE PUBLIC LECTURES in the NOVE
THEATRE, at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, the 30th Ma
THURSDAY, the 2nd April and FRIDAY, the 3rd April.
Tickets for Reserved Front Stalls at Rs. 2, Reserved Rea
Stalls and Dress Circle at Re. 1, Unreserved Seats at 8 annas and 4 annas each, can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Hummum Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from the 26th instant to the 2nd proximo, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th March, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1895, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1896, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.

The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next, will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.

Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.

New accounts will not be opened after this date.

The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT.

OWING to the TOTAL DESTRUCTION of this DEPOT by FIRE, on this date, it is regretted that Departments Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16 will be UNABLE to RECEIVE ORDERS until further notice.

Departments Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 and 13, (that is to say the Grocery, Tobacco, Turnery, Drugs, Games and Books Departments) will be ABLE to RESUME BUSINESS within a few days.

The WINE DEPARTMENT will also be able to resume business very shortly.

ALL Orders received subsequent to the 10th instant, will be attended to, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

All Orders which came to hand prior to that date and are not yet executied, may be considered to be destroyed.

Members are requested to repeat all orders that they have had registered at this Depot for execution later on, and also to send a list of any of their property which may have been at the Depot, including card-plates, dies, guns, skins, &c.

The KARACHI DEPOT is, of course, stocked, and doing business, as usual.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

THE DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1896, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Damodar Lukhmidas as a Director of the Company, in the place of Mr. Vasanji Damodar.
IV. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 30th March, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી એંડ કંપની,
i. e. LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

APPELLATE CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SECOND APPEAL.

No. 105 OF 1895, FILED ON 6TH FEBRUARY, 1895.

MR. NIBLETT, VAKIL.

SHAHABUDDIN KHAN ....Plaintiff—Appellant.
versus
MUSSAMMAT MUSABNA BIBI and others ....Defendants—Respondents.

APPEAL from the Decree of the Court of the Judge of Jounpur, dated the 5th day of November, 1894, in appeal No. 141 of 1894.

"Whereas a summons was sent by the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces to the Court of Small Causes at Bombay for service upon Tadir Khan residing at the Masjid, known as Masjid Ismail Seth in Moholla Momen in the City of Bombay, and whereas the Court of Small Causes at Bombay has returned the summons with a statement that no one appeared to point out the above-mentioned Tadir Khan, and whereas the Court of Small Causes at Bombay is not within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, it is ordered that substituted service of the summons be made by insertion of the following notice twice within the next four weeks in the "Bombay Gazette" and in the "Times of India."

To

Tadir Khan resident of Masjid Ismail Seth Moholla Momen, City Bombay—Defendant Respondent.

Take notice that an appeal from the Decree of the Judge of Jounpur in this case has been presented by Shahabuddin Khan, Plaintiff Appellant and registered in this Court, that the 27th day of April, 1896, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this Appeal, and that the case will be laid before the Court on such date or as soon thereafter as the same may be heard.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your Vakil, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this Appeal, it will be heard and decided "ex-parte" in your absence.

Given under the seal of this Court this 25th day of February, 1896."

J. W. WALSH,
Assistant Registrar.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed : Hindu holiday.
Royal Bombay Golf Club, Ladies' Match.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Golden Cross entered the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer R. Rubattino entered, and the steamers Oceanien and Maria Valeria left the dock on Saturday.

Visits.—On Saturday, the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Kt., Chief Justice, paid a return visit to Kumar Saheb Samatsinghji, of Palitana State, at his residence, Cumballa Hill.

School Children's Treat by Lord Sandhurst.—His Excellency Lord Sandhurst will give a tea party to the children of the Scottish and St. Mary's Schools, this afternoon, at the Government House, Parel.

The Colaba Sewerage Works Case.—Mr. Justice BudrudinTayebji having sat in chambers till a late hour, the hearing of the case of Bulkley and Co. vs. P. C. H. Snow and the Municipal Corporation was not continued on Saturday.

Street Accident to a Woman.—Gunga, a Hindu woman, aged about sixty, was, on Friday evening, going along Abdul Rahiman Street, when she was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, and sustained a fracture of two ribs, which necessitated her removal to, and detention at, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., School for Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling, and the fifth public presentation of awards at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will be held, at Byculla, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 5 p.m., his Excellency the Governor presiding.

Islam Gymkhana.—The annual general meeting of the Islam Gymkhana will be held at the pavilion, to-day, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—(1) Adoption of the report and accounts for the year 1895 ; (2) election of office-bearers for 1896 ; (3) presentation of tennis prizes for 1895 and 1896 ; and (4) any other business that may be brought forward under the rules.

Reported Theft of a Gold Watch and Chain.—Miss Wigram, residing with the Rev. Mr. Peel, at Dhunji Street, has reported to the police that, on Friday morning, a lady's gold double-cased hunter watch, with monogram E. S. W. on both sides, and a gold chain, with a gold seal, set with a blue stone, on which letters E. W. had been engraved, were stolen from off a table in the bedroom. The value of the watch and chain was stated to be Rs. 300.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	O ! Bitt Euch Leibe Vogelein	Jacobi
Overture	French Comedy	Vieler Bela
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Selection	Elisir D'amore	Donizetti
Finale	La Favorite	Donizetti
Galop	Sans Facon	F. Hitz

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Lost or Stolen.—Shaik Mahomed Haji Hasson, residing in a house at Imamwada Road, reported to the police that, on Thursday afternoon, he went to make purchases at Janjiker Street, and after purchasing articles worth Rs. 122, he took out of his coat-pocket a cloth purse, containing currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 692. He paid the shop-keeper Rs. 122 out of the purse, which he then, as he believed, replaced in his coat-pocket ; but on returning home, about 7 o'clock in the evening, he found the purse with its contents missing.

Suicide of a Young Hindu.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, on Saturday, regarding the death of Dhurma Khalia, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing with his uncle, a grocer, in the 2nd Street, Camnatrepura. Deceased had been supported by his uncle, his father having died about ten years ago. About five years ago, the uncle brought Dhurma to Bombay to join him in the business of a grocer. Deceased looked after the business properly, and behaved himself well until about two months ago, when he commenced keeping bad company. He squandered money and used to come late at home in the evening. On Thursday, the uncle finding an earring missing from the deceased's ear, asked him as to what he had done with it. Deceased replied that the uncle had no right to ask him for any explanation, and he created a row. The uncle, however, scolded him very severely, and deceased left the house in a temper. In the afternoon of the following day, Dhurma was found by the police lying unconscious on the verandah of a Marwaree's house at Khara Talao. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had been suffering from opium-poisoning. He was treated in the hospital, bur never recovered his consciousness, and died on Saturday morning. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

Death of an Aden Priest.—An Aden correspondent writes :—It is with extreme regret that I have to record the death from jaundice of the Rev. Fr. Honore, of the Capuchin Mission, and Chaplain of the Church of the "Holy Family" at Camp Aden, which sad event took place, at 4-30, on the evening of the 12th instant, at the European General Hospital. Born at Champ Clause, in France, of a good family, on the 13th March, 1864, he took the religious habit on 14th November, 1880, at the age of about 16 years, and after eight years of hard study was ordained priest, and long after was allowed to conscrate his life to the foreign missions. He arrived in Aden on the 14th January, 1889. FatherHonore possessed excellent qualities, and was a friend of the poor and needy, and his loss will be greatly felt by the poor of his parish. One could easily trace on his countenance that peace reigned in his heart. This truly good priest had endeared himself to all who came in contact with him, as was evinced by the fact that by the side of his grave there were few who did not shed an affectionate tear, some even weeping bitterly as the coffin was being lowered to its last resting place. At 7 in the morning of the 13th instant the body having been brought into the church of St. Francis d' Assissi, at Steamer Point, a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Dr. Luis of Gonzagoe-Lasserre, Bishop of Morroco and Vicar Apostolic of Arabia, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Francis, the Military Chaplain, and Fathers Edmond and Lorenzo, and the Brothers. In the evening, precisely at 5, the Church was crowded, all the leading European merchants, Consuls, and others being present for the funeral service, officiated by the Venerable Bishop, and assisted by the Military Chaplain and other priests and Brothers, as in the morning. It was not till close to 7 o'clock that the solemn intonation of "Benedictus Dominus deos Israel" brought the sad event to a close.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT FRAMJEE HALL.

A very largely attended meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen was held, last evening, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful boys and girls of five different schools, who have been receiving instruction under the auspices of the Rahnumaya Muzdiasna Society. The Society was founded some forty-four years ago to disseminate a correct knowledge of the principles and philosophy of Zoroastrianism, and to free it from excrescences which had grown into it from a contact with Hinduism since the Parsees first came to this country. With that object, the Society had been instrumental to the delivery of lectures and addresses to educate the Parsees in matters of their religion. During the last fifteen years the Society has employed Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharoocha to deliver lectures and addresses for public instruction ; and has also, at its own expense, provided free instruction in religious matters to the boys and girls of the Parsee schools which applied for it. Lectures and sermons for Parsees and books for the use of the schools have been printed at the Society's expence for free distribution. It held weekly meetings every Friday ; and its affairs are conducted by Mr. K. R. Cama, president, Mr. Pallonji Burjorjee Desai, honorary secretary, and a committee of twenty Parsee gentlemen. Instruction is at present given in religious matters to 357 girls and 218 boys of five different Parsee schools located at Dhobi Talao, Khetwady, and Kandawalla Moholla. At Yesterday's meeting, at which Mr. K. R. Kama presided, the boys and girls were examined in religious instruction and sang hymns and religious songs with harmonium accompaniment. The chairman then addressed the meeting on the good work done by the Society, and asked for aid to its funds, which had now been exhausted. Prizes of books were then distributed to the pupils, as well as two scholarships of Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 awarded by Mr. K. R. Cama, and a prize of Rs. 25 awarded by Mr. Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumerr everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 73, Harringdon Road London, England.

THE JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

On Saturday last, the day of the vernal equinox, the Jamshedi Naoroz Festivalwas celebrated in Bombay with due pomp and ceremony by the Parsees, and on the preceding day by the Moguls, Khojas, and Persian Zoroastrians.

GENERAL REJOICINGS.

His Excellency Mirza Hoosein Khan, the Persian Consul-General, received visits from Moguls, Parsees, and others, on the New Year's Day, Friday, and exchanged greetings with them. They were treated to light refreshments consisting of fruits, sweetmeats, and rose-cordial. Amongst the visitors were his Highness the Aga Khan, and his brother and uncles, to whom his Excellency shewed the greatest courtesy. Such visits were continued on Saturday, and will last for fourteen days more. The New Year in Persia is observed with great eclat, and the Shah receives visitors in State, mingling with them, as if he was one of them. His Imperial Majesty sits at one common table to breakfast with his subjects, and thus evinces a solicitude for their welfare. The Persian Consul-General, in following the example of his Imperial Master, treated his Bombay subjects in a similar manner. He is a general favourite in Bombay with all classes of local society.

The Persian Zoroastrians in Bombay, chiefly the soda-water and tea and coffee shop-keepers, who have recently formed a Joint Stock Company, also celebrated the Jamshedi Naoroz festival on Friday evening at Allbless Baug. It was observed in a truly oriental fashion as is done in Persia. Persian priests said prayers, and a dinner prepared in their old country style was served to the guests, and much hilarity prevailed, spirituous liquors being studiously avoided.

For the last few years a vast amount of literature in Guzerati has been written upon a discussion relating to the true date of the Zoroastrian New Year. Within the last twelve months, not a single day has passed without some criticism appearing in the vernacular newspapers. Various semi-public meetings have been held and are still being held in Bombay and all other cities, where Parsees are known to live, for the purpose of propagating the firm belief of some Zoroastrians and Europeans that the correct date of the new year falls on the 21st of March. Articles in newspapers, letters to editors, and even pamphlets have been published, and the consensus of opinion points to that date as the true date of the New Year. Mr. K. R. Kama, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Ardesir Sorabjee Kamdin, and others have contributed largely to this interesting literature. Notably Mr. Kama has been indefatigable in his addresses, both written and oral, in Bombay and out of Bombay, to impress on the public mind that the present mode of reckoning the era is erroneous, and that after a scientific scrutiny of this intricate problem, he has come to the conclusion that the 21st of March is the true date of the New Year. On Saturday, Mr. Kama invited a large number of Parsees to the Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, and explained to them at some length his mode of calculation, and asserted that the Parsees ought to adopt that day as the beginning of their New Year, and with this impression shook hands with them and exchanged friendly greetings as is done by all nations on their New Year's Day. The annual festival was held in the Dady Sett's Fire Temple, where Ervad Sheriadji S. Barucha delivered a learned discourse on the theme of "Fear of God," quoting largely from the Parsee sacred books bearing on the subject. His idea was that, in all human actions, the fear of God ought to form an important factor, and the result would invariably be a satisfactory one. The lecture was listened to with attention by Parsee ladies and gentlemen. Sacred songs composed by the Parsee poet and musician, Mr. Pherozshah Rustomjee Batlivala, were then sung by the ladies, the latter gentleman playing on the harmonium. The male members were treated to a rich dinner consisting of various viands, fruit, pastry, wines, and spirits. Ervad Bhikajee Nariman proposed a toast in honour of the festival, and wished every joy and happiness to the Parsee community. The toast was received with deafening cheers. Mr. K. R. Kama, in thanking Messrs. Jamsetjee C. Kama, Darashah R. Chichgar and Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, the members of the Managing Committee, for their disinterested labour in organizing this entertainment and in trying to perpetuate the annual gathering, said that, in leaving the dining hall, they carried with them the best wishes of the whole community. Three cheers for Mr. K. R. Kama, terminated the proceedings. About a hundred gentlemen were present.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The Freemasons of Bombay also celebrated the festival, on Saturday evening, at the Masonic Hall, Byculla ; and it is a noteworthy fact that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst participated in the celebration. It was held under the auspices of the Lodges Rising Star of Western India, Eastern Star, Rising Sun, Cyrus, Islam, Aryan, and Zoroastrian, the native Lodges working in Bombay under the English and Scotch Constitutions. The responsibility of managing this annual festival devolves upon each of these Lodges by turn, and this year it came to the turn of Lodge Cyrus to make the preparations and arrangements. A committee of old enthusiastic Masons had been constituted for this year's festival, consisting of Messrs. K. R. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, K. N. Kabrajee, P. N. Wadia, J. E. Davar and other well-known members of the Craft, and it may be mentioned that everything that could conduce to the success of the great occasion was attended to by the Committee. There was no end of floral and fruit decorations in the spacious hall on the ground-floor of the building, which was transformed for the time being into a magnificent reception room, where seats were provided for about a hundred members of the Craft. As the fruits of the season generally play an important part in the celebration of such a festival, there were observed bunches of grapes, watermelons, apples, and oranges hanging on to trees and shrubs, that were transferred from the garden into the body of the hall, which, on the whole, presented a most picturesque appearance. The gathering of Freemasons, though comparitively small, was select and of a cosmopolitan character, the various communities, Christians, Hindus, Parsees, and Mahomedans, being well represented. As his Excellency Lord Sandhurst had signified his intention to be present to take part in the preliminary proceeding of the evening, the Committee had no easy task to so arrange the programme as to enable his Excellency to obtain a general idea of the festival. His Excellency the Governor, who attended in his capacity as Pro-District Grand Master of the English Constitution, arrived at about 6-30 p. m. and was accorded a cordial greeting by Mr. K. R. Cama and other members of the Committee. His Excellency having taken his seat, the proceedings were opened with a Masonic prayer by Mr. Cama. Mr. K. N. Kabraji and Khan Saheb Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw Doctor having sung a hymn specially composed for the occasion to the accompaniment of an harmonium, Mr. P. N. Wadia delivered a very learned address on "theEthics of Freemasonry" which was interspersed with apt quotations from classical poets. In conclusion he said :—Though we are divided into two Constitutions and are known as English and Scotch Masons, and though these Constitutions are again sub-divided, for the sake of convenience into Lodges, and we have separate Lodges for Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans, these are differences without distinction. For, though we are thus "Distinct as the billows, yet are we one as the sea." We meet together under the same road, work together in perfect harmony, and in the interchange of mutual courtesies forget that our allegiance is due to different banners. Though we be English or Scotch, Irish or Parsees, Mahomedans or Hindus, we are all English in our love and esteem for the Queen mother.—(applause)—who is acknowledged on all hands to be the wisest and greatest Monarch, that has graced the throne of any country in the world, in ancient or in modern times (Applause.) We are all English in our loyalty to the Crown, of which you, Sir, are so worthy a representative. (Applause.) We are all English in our fealty to the Craft of which you have recently been enrolled a Ruler. Your ruler Sir, promises to prove most beneficent for our noble Craft and the benefits conferred upon it by your Excellency will endure for ever. May your rule over the whole Presidency be equally beneficent. On behalf of my native brethren I beg to thank your Excellency for your kind and fraternal condescension in coming amongst us to-night and for my own part I think you most cordially for the patient attention you have been pleased to give to my humble discourse. (Loud applause.)

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wadia for his very able and eloquent discourse, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. K.R. Cama then briefly stated the origin and history of the festival, which fell on the vernal equinox, which was in a manner celebrated as the beginning of the year by all the various communities inhabiting the country. He said that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst was the first Governor of Bombay who took a keen interest and active part in Freemasonry, as two of his predecessors, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Sir James Fergusson, who were Freemasons, and who signified their intention at one time to meet the members of the Craft, were not for some reason or other able to carry it out. Freemasonry was flourishing in Bombay, and it was hoped that during Lord Sandhurst's "regime" as Pro-District Grand Master of Bombay, it would still more prosper and bind the members, who belong to different castes and creeds, with a still closer bond of brotherhood. (Loud applause.)

Another hymn in Hindustani having been sung by Messrs. Kabraji and Manekshaw,

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who was received with loud applause, said : Brethren,—Bro. K. R. Cama has suggested that I should address a few words to the brethren assembled here to-day. I understand that we are all Masons here this evening, but at the same time I do not know how far one would be justified in entering into the mysteries of the Craft. I must say first of all that a suspicion, which had long been in my mind, has to-night been proved to be correct, and it is, as Bro. Cama just now said, that many of the European brethren, who had been invited, were absent on account of their having left Bombay for a holiday. It appears to me that everybody has a holiday except the Governor. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Supposing I had not been able to attend the meeting here this evening, my excuse certainly could not have been that I had to take a holiday to-day. Now in regard to the words which fell from Bro Cama, welcoming me to this meeting, I may say that it has given me great pleasure to be amongst you this evening, but I regret very much that I shall not be able to join the banquet which I have been invited and also to listen to the musical performance later on at night. We were all struck—at least I was very much struck—with the address delivered by Bro. Wadia in such elegant language, and which was further ornamented with elegant classical quotations, and I do not hesitate to say that in Bro. Wadia we have an enthusiastic Master of the Craft. (Applause.) He commenced his address by alluding to the fact that another year had passed away, and with that year had also passed away many good Masons. Annual gatherings such as these are saddened no doubt by reflections that many of those who were amongst us on a former occasion are now unhappily no longer amongst us ; but still the thought will naturally come home to us all, when we reflect upon those who have departed this life, that those who had been true and good Masons, in no way suffered during their lives when they were in the Craft. (Hear, hear.) Freemasonry knows no distinction between creeds, nationalities, or parties, and when I look at the cosmopolitan gathering assembled round me, I find ample proof of the fact. I am very glad to say that, under my own roof on the occasion when a certain degree had been conferred upon me, I had at my table brethren who belonged not only to the English but also the Scottish Constitution, and also those Scottish brethren who belonged to the various creeds by whom I am now surrounded. (Applause.) I have never been in favour of doing away with old established customs particularly in Freemasonry, whose object is not to do away with old customs, but to cement in one wide-spread and sympathetic bond of fraternity the members of the Craft, whether they be Christians, Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans, or to whatever other faith they belong, all that we expect from them being that they are true and good Masons. (Applause.) I think I have said enough, and I will conclude by stating that I fully agree with all that was said by Bro. Murzban in regard to the address, which was so very instructive and which gave us so much pleasure to listen to. It is true as Bro. Cama said, that I am not here as the presentative of the Queen-Empress, but as Pro-District Grand Master amongst you, and so long as I am officiating in that capacity, you may be quite certain I shall do my utmost to forward the interests of Freemasonry and to increase the number of the brethren on our rolls, and I hope that at any rate, it will be your verdict when my time comes to retire from Freemasonry here that if I have not been able to promote its interests in any material degree I have not allowed them to suffer in any way. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was then decorated by Mr. D. R. Chichgar with a garland of flowers and presented with a bouquet, and after having had some conversation with some of the members of the Craft, left about 7-15 p. m. amidst the loud cheers of the assembly.

Precisely at 7-30 p. m. the members of the various Lodges set down to dinner in the upper hall, where covers were laid for about a hundred brethren. Mr. D. R. Chichgar, who presided at the banquet, proposed at its conclusion, the toast of the Queen-Empress and Craft, which was duly honoured. Mr. K. R. Cama, gave the toast of the Naoroz festival, wishing it every success and a continuance of its celebration until Freemasonry and time lasted. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., proposed the toast of the committee, coupling with it the names of Messrs. Chichgar and Kabraji. The former in acknowledging the compliment regretted that Mr. J. E. Davar, one of the active members of the Committee, was not able to be present that evening on account of a death in his family. He further said that the assistance rendered by Messrs. Wadia and Guzdar to the Committee was very valuable indeed. The Chairman then proposed the toast of the guests, which was responded to in very elegant terms by Mr. Dunn, of the Public Works Department, and the second part of the programme then terminated.

The Freemasons then again adjourned to the reception room on the ground-floor, where by 9 p. m. a large number of ladies belonging to the families of the members of the different Lodges had assembled. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was then gone through by some of the ladies, and the festival concluded at about midnight, the party separating after partaking of some light refreshments.

A WEDDING IN SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S FAMILY.

On Saturday evening, at Parel, in the bungalow of Dr. Dhunjibhoy R. Wadia, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Manekjee Shapurjee Jivajee with Bai Soonabai, eldest daughter of Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, second brother of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I. The bungalow is beautifully situated, and commands a good view of the scenery in the district of Parel and the foreshore of the harbour. The avenue leading to it from the main road was lighted with glass-butties, and several globes of electric light, which greatly brightened the aspect of the house. There was a profusion of flowers and evergreens decorating all parts of the premises. There was a bevy of ladies from the leading families of the city, clad in their rich silk dresses and brocaded sarees, and children with their glittering short coats and blooming faces, presenting a spectacle not often seen at a Parsee wedding. There were a few European ladies and gentlemen among a host of Parsee guests. Soon after 6 o'clock, the wedding ceremony with certain religious benedictions was performed by Shums-ul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotunjee Byramjee Sanjana, assisted by his son, Naib Dustoor Darab Peshotunjee. The ceremony being over, valuable presents were exchanged between the respective perents of the bride and bridegroom. The ladies and gentlemen then retired to dinner, which was spread on tables placed in the rear garden grounds of the bungalow. Mr. Menezie's excellent Band was in attendance, and played a selection of music during the evening. Native musicians played on their instruments, and sang songs until midnight, when a second ceremony similar to the first was solemnized, and the marriage tie was declared to be firmly and truly knotted amidst the loud and hearty aclamations of the guests. Refreshments were served, and the health of the newly-wedded couple was drunk. The party separated about one o'clock on Sunday morning. Amongst those present were : Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeeboy, Messrs. Cowasjee and Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Shums-ul-Ulama Peshotunjee Behramjee Sunjana, Ervad Darab Dastoor Peshotunjee Sanjana, B. A., Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, B. A., Mr. Dosabhoy N. Wadia, Messrs. Nusservanjee and Bomanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Messrs. Ratanjee, Dinshah, Dorabjee, and Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, Shapoorjee, Nowrojee, and Jeejeebhoy Jivajee Wacha, Dhunjeebhoy and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Framjee and Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Ratanjee J. Tata, Dosabhoy H. B. Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, M. E. Morris, Byramjee N. Seervai, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dinshah M. Bode, Jivajee D. Gandhi, Framjee R. Wadia, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Framjee Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, Rustomjee C. C. Jamsetjee, Rustomjee J. C. Jamsetjee, Nusservanjee Muncherjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Nasarivala, Manekjee Vaziadar, R. M. Ratnagar, Drs. Dhunjeebhoy R. Wadia, Hormusjee K. Tavaria, R. N. Khory, Furdoonjee B. Seervai, Dhunjeeshah H. Patel, Mr. Bomanjee Jamsetjee B. Wadia, Dr. Jehanjir Eduljee, Messrs. Maneckjee C. Tarachand, Sorabjee C. Tarachand, Dr. Jehangir M. Tarachand, &c.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MERCHANT.

Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magisttate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, at whose instance Kalidas Keshawji, a Hindu merchant, stood charged with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation in respect of 200 bales of cotton, and applied for permission to withdraw the charges. The circumstances under which the complaint was lodged have already been noticed in these columns. The magistrate desired to know the reason for the withdrawal. Mr. Bowen could not say why the prosecution withdrew the complaint. His Worship said he would not allow the complaint to drop without hearing any reason at all. Mr. Bowen said that they were unable to set forth strict proofs such as were required under the Code. He found the bank and the carting agent would not help the prosecution in the way they desired ; and the complainant was unable to identify the property. The magistrate did not wish the prosecution to proceed with the charge which they said they were unable to prove, nor did he wish the accused to be put to the expense of defending himself. He passed an order to the effect that Mr. Bowen appeared for the prosecution and stated that he desired to offer no evidence, being unable to obtain proof that the cotton dealt with by the accused, as alleged in the information, was the property of the complainant. No objection was offered to this course by the accused, who was discharged.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd February, 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 82,713, and for goods, etc., Rs. 82,567 making altogether Rs. 1,65,280, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 159. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,64,553, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 158.

AMALGAMATED MEETING OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A mass meeting of different Temperance Societies' was held, on Saturday evening, at the Town Hall, Mr. S. Tomlinson presiding. The proceedings commenced with "overture" by the Band of the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. In his opening address, the Chairman stated that the object of the gathering was two-fold. It was in the first place intended to bring together the workers in the different Temperance Associations in Bombay, so that they might hear from representative speakers of the kind of work which had been done in different societies. These societies had been working amongst different communities, and although their methods of work might differ, it was quite possible that every society would regard its own method as best. The second object of the meeting was to enlist the sympathy and to give some little information to the general public upon the Temperance Association question. He asked the audience not to be surprised if they did not find any allusion made to religious and political questions, as it was necessary to subordinate the questions, upon which they differed, and deal with that on which they applied. The Chairman regretted, that the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, who sympathised with the object of the Association, was not able to take the chair that evening. Letters sympathising with the object of the meeting were also received from his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, his Excellency General Nairne, his Excellency Rear-Admiral Drummond, and the Archbishop of Bombay, all of whom expressed their regret at being not able to attend the meeting.

The Rev. A. H. Bowman then addressed the meeting on behalf of the Church of England Temperance Society. At the outset he drew a very touching picture of the misery and degradation caused by drunkenness. He mentioned the names of some distinguished persons who were the victims of the fearful curse of drunkenness. He eulogized Canon Farrar, who had been a total abstainer for a number of years, and who worked for the progress of the Association with a zeal and devotion worthy of imitation. Mr. Bowman said that during the last year about fifteen thousand women and five thousand boys were brought up in police courts for drunkenness. If Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans were to join the Association in its battle against this demon of intemperance, they would sweep away the curse of drunkenness from their homes, streets, country, and even from their memory.

Mrs. Hutchings spoke for the "World Women's Christian Temperance Union." She said that this Union was founded about twenty years ago, to rescue women from misery and had been progressing all along, there being nothing to stop its career. Their work was really for women, and they wanted every woman, of whatever caste and religion she might be, to join their ranks. They wanted to see mothers make up their mind to train their children to habits of temperance and sobriety. Women had a great influence in social customs, and if they were to exert their influence properly, the great alcoholic curse would be rooted out from the country at no distant time.

A vocal duet having been well given by the Misses Humphrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman addressed the meeting for the Army Temperance Association. He said that the Association was first founded in 1862, at Agra, by a Reverend gentleman, whose honourable name they still remember. The gentleman founded it with a very small beginning, and only those who had the privilege of working with him could judge of the energy and whole-heartedness with which he threw himself into the movement. That gentleman was a near relation of the Baptist chaplain who went with General Havelock to the relief of Lucknow. In 1888 the name and the organisation of the Association were slightly changed. Although this Association was worked on the principle of total abstinence, still it did admit to a certain extent honorary members, but these honorary members did not take part in the actual work of the society, for that was left to total abstainers. Each regiment, each battery, was supposed to have its branch governed in accordance with the rules of the Central Association. There were 174 branches in India, and the total number of teetotalers was 23,715. The progress of the Association could only be imagined from the facts that in March, 1893, the number of members was 13,487 ; in 1894, 22,369 ; and in 1895 the number came to 23,715. If the Association were to continue making progress at that rate, in six or seven years some one-half of the British Army in India would be total abstainers. There were now very few regiments in which there were not at least twenty per cent. of the men total abstainers. Some of the regiments must have over fifty per cent. as total abstainers. The Association was so well recognised at head-quarters that they had in every regiment a room set apart for its work, and in fact the movement was treated by the military authorities with generous and fostering care. There were fifty-two juvenile branches started lately in connection with the Army Temperance Association. Children were admitted between the ages of eight and fourteen ; they paid no subscription, but they received badges after six months, and then after every year. When they came to the age of fourteen they paid their subscription and became members.

After an interval of ten minutes, the proceedings were re-commenced with a pianoforte solo by Miss Flower. Miss Malvery then addressed the meeting for the Independent Order of Good Templars. She said that there were eighty-five grand lodges in different countries, and the number of members was 1,85,000. Unfortunately in India their cause was not so well-known as it was in England and America. They had got 85,000 juvenile templars in different parts of the world, where children were educated on total abstinence principles. One of the satisfactory results of the Order was the establishment of an Orphan Home in California, where 3,000 destitute children, picked up in streets, were supported by good templars.

Professor N. W. Velinker spoke on behalf of the Indian Temperance Association. He said that as members of the different Associations they had that night unanimously agreed that temperance was a great need and that drunkenness was a curse, bringing about miseries and degradation. What they wanted to know that evening was the method that those various Associations had been adopting and the success that might have attended that method. The Indian Temperance Association was started in 1887, and was thoroughly unsectarian in its character. It did not exist for any one class, and its members were derived from all communities, professions, and every rank and grade of life. They had Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Christians, working heartily, and all endeavouring to promote the great cause of temperance. Their number of members was 500, all total abstainers, there being no double base, as referred to by previous speakers. Referring to the methods of the working of the Indian Temperance Association the speaker said that they proceeded with their work by moral suasion. They did not ask for legislation, for they believed that just as men could not be made moral by Act of Parliament, so they could not be made temperate by the Act of legislation, while they keenly watched the movements, of Government on behalf of the Association. They were strong believers in pledges, and they secured the object of getting double abstainers by requiring the pledges to be signed. During the last year their lecturers addressed no fewer than three hundred meetings in Bombay and outside Bombay and as many as 18,000 persons were addressd at different times of the year.

The Rev. J. Row addressed the meeting on the Bombay Temperance Union. He said that the progress and advancement of this Union was due to earnest and indefatigable labour of Mrs. Briggs. They had been fighting against this terrible drink, and in India they had a special need to fight against this dreadful demon. The speaker was a total abstainer for the last thirty years.

Speaking on the Independent Order of Rechabites, Mr. W. Arnott said that this society was one of the oldest, largest, and wealthiest in the world. It was established sixty years ago, and the number of its adult members was130,000, while its juvenile member-ships were 65,000. The honorary members were about 5,000, and in addition to these there were 15,000 members' wives insured, while its accumulated funds amounted to over £723,855. The objects of the Order were the promotion of abstinence from strong drink, the discountenancing of all the practices of intemperance, mutual support to each other, and brotherly help in time of sickness. The Order had the death and sick insurance benefits. Its branches had been scattered all over the English-speaking world. The death-rate amongst the members of this Order was lower than any friendly society in existence.

Mr. Morrisproposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with acclamation. The Chairmain having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

The Maharaja of Moharbhanj, whose intended marriage with a Brahmo lady created such a commotion that his Highness was driven to the selection of another bride, is one of the principal Rajput Chieftains of Orissa under the direct Political jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Principality of Moharbhanj, which is the northernmost of the seventeen Orissa States, was, it appears, founded about two thousand years ago by a number of the ruling House of Jeypore in Rajputana. According to the most trustworthy traditions, the Moharbhanj family originated from the egg of a pea-fowl ; and this bird accordingly enjoys special protection in the State where its destruction is rigorously prohibited. The title of Maharaja was conferred on Raja Kisori Chandra Bhanj, who died in 1882 and who was distinguished for his charity and good government. The lady whom the Raja has just married in default of his Brahmo bride, is the daughter of Ranjit Singh Lal Sahib of Nagpur.

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DOUBLE EXECUTION AT THE COUNTY JAIL.

On Saturday morning, at her Majesty's Common Prison, Oomercarry, Tookaram Santoo Sawant, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five, and Ellahikhan Gowshkhan, a Pathan resident of Benares, aged twenty-eight, who had been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law by Mr. Justice Candy at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the former for having strangled to death a Hindu girl, named Casee, and the latter for having murdered his wife and mother-in-law with a sheathed knife at Ripon Road, were executed on a gallows erected on the west side of the jail. There was a large concourse of spectators, consisting of Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsees, and a few Christians. From early morning, crowds of on-lookers, whose morbid curiosity had attracted them to the spot, commenced to arrive, and by 7 o'clock the roadways fronting the west side of the jail were completely blocked by them. A number of more anxious sightseers had secured seats on the walls and trees overlooking the gallows, which was surrounded by a bamboo screen erected by the Public Works Department. Superintendent Sweeny, with a cordon of European police officers and a number of native policemen and mounted sowars, was present from an early hour to regulate the traffic and to keep the surging crowds away from the bamboo screen. Complete preparations for the carrying out of the execution in an orderly manner were made inside the jail by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail, in whose charge the prisoners were given after they had been condemned by the High Court.

The circumstances under which the murders had been committed by the prisoners may here be briefly recapitulated. The offence which Tookaram, the first prisoner, had been found guilty of was of an atrocious nature, as it had been perpetrated for the sake of ornaments, which the poor victim had been wearing at the time, and which ornaments Tookaram wanted for his intended wife, to whom he was going to be shortly married. The girl Cassee resided with her parents in a ground-floor chawl in the Sewree Back Road. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th December last, she went with a "lota" to the water-pipe, and was last seen alive at the door of Tookaram's room. A search was made for her in the surrounding district, the police naturally suspecting that the girl had been taken to some distance for the sake of her ornaments. No trace of her could be obtained that evening, but, about 4 o'clock on the following morning her dead body was found lying in a quarry-hole near the compound wall of the bungalow of Mr. Gribbin, the proprietor of machinery works at Kala Chowkey Road. The medical evidence went to show that the death was caused by strangulation. Two of the ornaments the girl had on her person, of the value of Rs. 50, were missing. But there were other ornaments which could not be removed, and they were found safe on her person. The chief witness against Tookaram was Krishnee, his kept mistress, and her evidence, although that of an accomplice, was corroborated by independent witnesses, and went to show that Tookaram took the girl in his room, and having secured her to a post supporting the loft with a waist band, and tied her mouth with a "dhotur," he throttled her. Tookaram then took off two of her ornaments and tried to remove others, but could not do so. He then wrapped the body in a mat, and put it upon a loft in the room. About 3 o'clock, on the following morning, he carried the body to the quarry-hole and left it there. The police upon an inquiry arrested Tookaram, his kept mistress Krishnee, his mother, Baya, and one Gopal Vithoo Ganeker, a goldsmith, residing in the room, and recovered the ornaments.

With regard to the Ripon Road murder, it may be remembered that the prisoner Ellahikhan, who was a resident of Benares, lived with his deceased wife, Nusiban, in a chawl there, while his mother-in-law resided in an upper floor of the same chawl. About 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th January last, Ellahikhan was seen stabbing his wife with a sheathed knife, while she was confined of a babe in a room on the ground floor of the chawl. He inflicted nine wounds on her body, and the handle of the knife broke. Armed with the blade of the knife, Ellahikhan rushed out of the room and ran towards a field and stabled his mother-in-law, Jooman, who was coming from the market. He stabbed her by the side of a gutter, into which she fell, having received twenty-four wounds on her face and neck. The blade was found in the gutter, and the prisoner was taken into custody by the police. Jooman was found dead on the spot, and Nusiban died in the hospital about a week later. At the trial Ellahikhan was found guilty and was sentenced to death by the presiding judge.

After their incarceration in the jail, Tookaram and Ellahikhan, petitioned to Government on the 22nd February last, for the commutation of their sentence, the former on the ground of his having been found not guilty by the first jury, and the latter on the ground of provocation. The replies to these petitions were received on the 7th and 11th instant from the Government, who stated that the law must be allowed to take its course in both cases. The replies being communicated to the prisoners, Ellahikhan was resigned to his fate and boldly prepared himself to meet his doom. He continued taking his food and passed his limited time in praying. Tookaram, however, protested his innocence, and his appetite did not seem to have been affected. Four days previous to the execution, he was visited in his condemned cell by his brother, mother, and other relatives. Ellahikhan, being a resident of Benares, had no relations in Bombay, but he caused a letter to be written to his ralatives in Benares and a reply was received from his mother. About a-quarter past 7 o'clock, both men were pinioned and brought out of the cells into the yard. Here, in the presence of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, jail warders, men of the P.W. Department, and the representatives of the press, Ellahikhan prayed aloud to his Maker to forgive him. He also asked pardon of those present. Mr. Mackenzie read out to both their death warrants, and the replies from the Government to their petition. These being interpreted to them by Mr. Jugonath A. Desai, the Head Clerk, they were asked by Mr. Mackenzie whether they had anything to say. Ellahikhan, who was muttering prayers while the death warrant was read out to him, stated at the top of his voice, and with fortitude, that the present age was such that a man, whose actions were virtuous and who led a life of truthfulness, was sure to starve and come into trouble, but, on the other hand, a man who practised deception and scandal, and told lies, was sure to earn his bread, be of good cheer, and prosper. He again asked forgiveness from those present. Tookaram said that he had nothing to say. Both the prisoners were then marched in a procession, headed by the hangman, to the gallows, which they ascended with firm steps. As they stepped on to the scaffold, the multitude of people raised subdued murmurs, which were at once suppressed when Ellahikhan shouted out to them to forgive him. He "salaamed" the Mahomedans, and said "Ram, Ram" to the Hindus. He then commenced reciting the "kalma," and continued it until the noose was adjusted round his neck and the cap was drawn over his face. The prisoner Tookaram also called upon his Creator and muttered "Ram, Ram ! Bhugwan, Bhugwan !" until the noose was adjusted round his neck by the hangman. On a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, the bolt was drawn and both the prisoners met their doom. Tookaram was dead within a minute, but Ellahikhan, being a stoutly-built man, struggled for about two minutes. Dr. Waters then examined the bodies, and pronounced life extinct. The bodies were allowed to remain hanging for the regulated time of one hour. The body of Tookaram was then made over to his relatives, who carried it to the Tank Bunder burning ground for final disposal, while that of Ellahikhan was made over to the Mahomedan "Jamat," who buried it in the Sonapore Burial ground with the usual rites.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the Parade State of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Co.	..	2	1	1	3	...	25	32
B "	1	..	..	...	2	...	22	25
C "	..	...	..	...	2	...	34	36
D "	..	...	1	2	3	...	31	40
E "	..	1	2	1	3	...	18	25
F "	...	1	2	...	3	...	19	25
G "	...	..	1	..	3	..	19	23
H " Cadets.	...	1	..	...	2	2	33	38
I " Cadets.	...	1	...	..	2	...	38	41
K " Cadets.	...	..	1	...	1	2	27	31
L " Cadets.	...	1	...	...	5	...	60	66
Army Staff	..	1	..	2	...	...	3	6
Staff and Band	..	...	...	..	1	...	29	30
Total	1	8	8	6	30	4	361	418

The following officers were on parade, viz :—Colonel R. S. Brown, V.D. ; Major J. P. Baird ; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), G. Lund, S. Tomlinson, T. A. Savage, F. W. English, J. Leask, and A. F. Soundy (Paymaster) ; Lieutenants D. J. Sharp, J. P. Cornforth (Quartermaster), H. R. H. Wilkinson, C. C. James, and R. G. Snell ; and Second-Lieutenants H. C. Roe, H. W. Fein, and G. A. F. Berends.

A well-known Viennese ladies' orchestra has just returned from a concert tour in the Transvaal, the political situation having somewhat suddenly put an end to what seems to have been a most interesting experiment. The chief grievance which the lady conductor has against the Transvaalers is that the latter offered them roses and flowers instead of diamonds. "Just fancy," this lady said the other day, "I have not brought back a single large diamond. It is a shame !"

LADIES' GOLF MATCH.

TO-DAY.

Below we give the entries and handicap allowances and special rule for to-day's match on the Gymkhana ground :—

		Hcp.
1	Miss Humphrey	3
2	Miss L Humphrey	14
3	Miss Empson	10
4	Miss B Empson	13
5	Miss Pedraza	18
6	Mrs. Macbeth	5
7	Miss Fredoux	5
8	Miss J B Mills	10
9	Miss M E Mills	5
10	Miss M J Mills	5
11	Mrs Solomon	5
12	Mrs McLaren	13
13	Mrs G McKenzie	18
14	Mrs Barrow	5
15	Mrs Heyn	10
16	Miss Clark	Scr
17	Miss Reid	Scr
18	Mrs Shaw	5
19	Mrs Hewitt	8

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ladies may ground their clubs whether the ball lies in a bunker, hazard, road or anywhere else.

In playing from the tee to the 8th hole, each player may lift her ball if the tents, tent-ropes or tent-pegs prevent her from playing straight for the hole, and may carry it out sufficiently far to the right or to the left, and drop it so as to get a clear opening for the hole ; but the ball must not be dropped in advance of where it lay.

Gentlemen are permitted to accompany ladies on the round for the purpose of scoring for them, but they are not allowed to give any advice by word, sign, or otherwise, excepting with regard to the approach to the 8th hole.

Gentlemen are requested to give up the course entirely to ladies on this particular morning, but are invited to be on the ground to go round and keep the scores.

Scoring cards will be provided, which must be correctly signed and dated, either by the players themselves or by their scorers and put into the box provided for that purpose.

Ladies may choose their own partners as far as practicable, and play may commence at 6-30, provided there are gentlemen ready to score for them.

Scorers are requested to mark each stroke as played at the back of the scoring card to ensure accuracy.

All misses to be counted.

LADIES' GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

AT HOME AT THE LADIES CLUB.

The Calcutta Ladies' Golf Club held their annual at Home on Tuesday afternoon when members and their friends mustered in force.

Lady Mackenzie had graciously promised to give the prizes, but a letter from her was received regretting she was unable to be present, she having been ordered to Darjiling. Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, the Vice President of the Club, took her place, while Mr. George Ormiston was kind enough to say something nice to the winners as the prizes were presented. The various Cup Challenge trophies were on view. The Calcutta Golf Club Challenge Bowl has been won by Mrs. Barlow with a score of 98—16=82 against Miss Wilson's 81 the previous year.

The Club's prize, a crystal and silver scent bottle, given for the best scratch score was tied for at first by Mrs. Begg and Mrs. Bailey with 85 each. On playing one round to decide Mrs. Begg again did the record of the course, a 36, Mrs. Bailey being 43.

The Lansdowne medal for the best eight rounds played in matches allowing Handicaps was won by Mrs. Simson with a score of 314 for the 8 rounds an average of 39¼.

The Ker Challenge Bowl for the best eight scratch rounds played in matches was won by Mrs. Ker with 321 for the 8½ rounds an average of 40, which average Mrs. Begg seems determined to lower, as she has has already done some very much lower scoring in the present season.

The approach and putting match proved to be popular and as Mr. Ormiston remarked, ought to improve the play of the members.

This was won by Mrs. Bailey. After the prizes were presented, a vote of thanks was given to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Andrew Ker, and the same to the Vice-President together with three chreers. Mr. Ormiston expressed the great pleasure it had given him to be of any service to the Ladies' Golf Club, and how much he was pleased at the continued improvement in the play of the members.

A handicap match twice round the course for the Challenge Bowl presented by the Calcutta Golf Club, and also for a scent bottle given by the Club for the best scratch score made on the match was played last week. The following are the best scores:—

	Gr.	Hcp.		Net.
Mrs. Barlow	47 51	16	=	82
Mrs. H. C. Begg	44 41	Scr.	=	85
Mrs. Bailey	44 41	Scr.	=	85
Mrs, Lovelock	47 46	8	=	85
Mrs. Simson	46 40	Scr.	=	86
Mrs. L. King	44 43	Scr.	=	87
Mrs. Ker	46 41	Scr.	=	87
Mrs. F. J. Rowe	43 51	6	=	88
Mrs. Hanlon	46 45	Scr.	=	91
Mrs. Erskine	51 50	10	=	91
Mrs. Cotes	47 50	4	=	93
Mrs. Hechle	52 48	6	=	94

The tie for the best scratch score between Mrs. Begg and Mrs. Bailey was played off on Saturday, when Mrs. Begg made a score of 36, while Mrs. Bailey was 43.

An approach and putting match was played also through the week, Mrs. Ker giving a sketch for the prize. Each lady had the balls to loft over a hazard and put into the hole, the balls being placed 60 feet from the hole.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.	Final.
Capt. H. Anderson	Bye			
W. Reid				
J. C. Brooks				
V. E. Booth				
P. F. Fischer				
F. O. Wyatt				
A. J. Brooks				
A. E. Bice				
A. J. Besly				
C. H. S. Boggs				
H. Cheetham				
W. O. Symes				
D. B. Binning				
H. E. John	Bye			

The 1st round to be played off by Wednesday, 25th instant ; 2nd round Friday, 27th instant ; 3rd round Saturday, 28th instant ; and Final on Monday, 30th instant,

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RED ROSE CUP.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-0 p.m. on Saturday :—

Boat's Name.	Handicap. M	Entered by	Time of arrival. H	M	S
Kismet	Scr	Mr W P Symonds	4	53	36
Melody	Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	4	54	45
Janetta	11	Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E.	4	57	35
Eileen	15	Surg-Major H W Boyd	5	0	31
Princess	27	Mr F A Little	5	11	5
Senta	25	Mr E S Luard	5	12	6
Mannikin	23	Lieut Brown, R A	5	14	10
Isca	12	Capt W F Potts	Did not start.		
Kiralyne	30	Mr E Comber			

1st Prize (Cup) won by Princess. 2nd prize won by Eileen. Course sailed special.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday :—

Ship's Boats.	M	Entered by	Time of arrival. H	M	S
Magdala's cutter	Scr	Lieut R A Nugent, R.N.	4	37	17
Plassy's cutter	Scr	Comdr W H Taylor, R N.	4	40	24
Mabel	3-8	Mr A Monk	4	40	35

1st prize won by Magdala's cutter. Course sailed No. 2.

At Johannesburg an amusing incident took place. According to custom, black lovers of music were not allowed to be present at the concerts. But two handsome Zulu lads having waylaid the conducting lady, she good-naturedly gave a concert ticket to each, warning them to "make yourselves look small ; go into the gallery, and keep low down." But in the midst of a magnificent orchestral performance a fiendish howl was heard in the gallery : the two youths had been discoverd, and were being mercilessly beaten as a preliminary to being at once expelled from the room.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

THE only changes in the London financial telegram sent through Reuter last evening were an advance of ¼ per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £64¼, and a reduction in the market rates of discount of 1-8th per cent., making them stand at ¾ per cent. for short London Bills, and 7-8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Bar Silver, though unchanged in London was 1-8 cent lower at New York, at 68 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to this port.

To-day, Consols in London are unchanged at 109 9-16. Three and a-half Rupee Securities have further advanced 3-16 per cent., to £64 7-16. The price of Bar Silver is 1-16d. higher, at 31 5-16d. per oz.; but in New York there is no change. French Rentes in Paris remain at 101¾; with Paris Exchange on London half a centime lower, at fcs. 25·22¼. The Exchange Banks in London have reduced their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d., making it stand at 1s. 2¼d. Further shipments of Specie are advised, say £51,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £14,000 in the same metal to Shangai.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 26s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 31¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market flat; and Linseed at 34½s., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. Day's Imports 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The total sales of Cotton for the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 49,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was the same, at 74,000 bales. The week's Imports were 17,000 bales less, at 72,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 10,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,148,000 bales.

To-day, again, there has been no change in Cotton prices, ready or forward, in Liverpool, and the market closed this afternoon steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 7,000 bales. Imports 25,000 bales. The Manchester market has [illegible].

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent, to 7 15-16 cents per lb; and June Futures were 5 points lower, at 7·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales, compared with 28,000 bales last year and 11,000 bales the year before.

To-day the spot price of Cotton is unchanged at 7 15-16 cents in New York; but Futures for June have declined 6 points, to 7·62 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 9,000 bales, going against 16,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 7,000 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6¼ million bales, compared with 6,180,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

We have but little local market news to chronicle this evening, the Banks, and Freight, Stock and Share markets having been closed (as they will also be on Monday) for native holidays.

COTTON.—In this market, however, a few sales are reported, say for exporters' account, 300 Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 186¼-89; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 199; and for the mills, 1,600 bales, consisting of 350 Bengal, at Rs. 154-9; 300 Wudwan, at Rs. 195; 300 Chalisgaum at Rs. 168¼-170; 200 each of Bhosawal, at Rs. 173¼; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 205; 150 Pachora, at Rs. 157¼; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 172 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have also been steady markets, with a moderate business reported for shippers' account; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,415	bales.
Wheat	14,677	cwts.
Linseed	26,266	"
Rapeseed	2,880	"
Gingellyseed	3,829	"
Groundnuts	4,542	"
Castorseed	3,172	"
Rice	33,541	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	31¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,300	"
" Imports of Cotton	72,000	"
" " " Surats	9,000	"
Stock of Cotton	1,148,000	"
" Surats	44,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 19.

The s. s. Malacca (extra) left here to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 30 instant.

SUEZ, MARCH 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 20.

The Clan Line steamer Greatham left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 20.

The s. s. Brindisi (extra) left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20.

The s. s. Peshawar arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 22.

Austro Hungarian mail steamer Teresa, from China, arrived.

The mail steamer Oceana, from Aden, and Pekin, from Bombay, arrived.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,40,000	2,95,000	4,000	4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	84	176	2	262
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	9,03,546	20,35,638	34,140	29,73,324
Total for 8 weeks	10,43,546	23,30,638	38,140	34,12,324
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,45,049	4,25,882	4,952	5,75,883
Per mile of Ry do.	87	254	3	344
Total to corresponding date do.	10,46,694	32,20,823	42,334	43,09,851

Decrease for the week.......... Rs. 1,36,883
Ditto to date.......... 8,97,527

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 29th February, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,63,113	Rs. 6,76,281	Rs. 4,512	Rs. 8,43,906
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	7,82,05

Increase .... Rs. 61,210

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

NELSON—March 3, at the Cherry Orchard, Old Charlton wife of J H Nelson, I C S, Retired, of a daughter.

PIGOT—February 16, at 19, Kildare-terrace, Bayswater, wife of J Louis Pigot, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU—February 19, at sea, homeward bound, Lieut-Col Henry Boileau, Indian Staff Corps.

BULLOCK—February 26, Agnes Caroline Bullock, widow of Capt Stanley Bullock, 2nd Madras Cavalry, aged 51.

HALFORD—February 2?, at Addlestone, Surrey, Jane Anne, widow of Charles Scott Halford, formerly of Calcutta, aged 51.

PEARCE—March 2, at Hyde Park-mansions, London, Robert McLardy Pearce, eldest son of the late Robert Webb Pearce, of Howrah, Bengal.

RICHARDSON—February 27, at Brockenhurst, Hants, Marion, wife of William Pelham Richardson, M Inst C E, Irrigation Dept, N-W P, India.

WYNTER—February 28, at Dawlish, the widow of Lt-Col Rose Wynter, Bombay Army, aged 81.

SURAT.

DEATH.

VAKIL—March 20, on Friday, at Surat, Bai Jaiji, wife of Sheth Framji Pestonji Vakil, of Ahmedabad.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLEDGE—March 16, at Halgar, Koppa, Kadur District Mysore Province, the wife of L D Colledge, of a daughter.

WILKIE—March 13, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Lieut-Col D Wilkie, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GALBRAITH—HANDCOCK—At Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev J Moulson, B A, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, Major-General W Galbraith, C B, Commanding Quetta District, to Helen, only daughter of Colonel A G Handcock C B, I S C.

DEATHS

CHAMNEY—March, 17. At Addabari, Assam, Margaret, daughter of M Chamney, aged four months.

COUNSELL—March, 19, At 1, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Ashley Counsell, the dearly loved third son of Mr and Mrs. Thomas Attwood Counsell, aged 21 years.

ORRAH—March, 15 At Bhagulpore from pyæmic abscess of liver, Arthur Orrah, Deputy Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bhagulpore, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

SMITH—March 17, at Ranikhet, N-W P the wife of Major H W Smith, Hampshire Regiment, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.

As the admitted object of sending an expedition to Dongola is to relieve the pressure on the Italians, it is as well to understand the exact position of affairs at Kassala. There seems to be no question of sending a military expedition to cooperate with General Baldissera's army against King Menelik. It is to be noted that the Mahdists who were reconnoitring around Kassala three weeks since, came, not from Khartoum, but from the country beyond the Atbara, and that they received presents of arms and grain from the Negus. An expedition against Dongola would be a matter of perfect indifference to the tribes from the region beyond the Black Nile. The presence of 8,000 Egyptian troops at Dongola may set the Khalifa and his Bagara Arabs in motion, but it will not relieve the Italians in Kassala. It is not easy to understand how matters are going with these latter. It now appears that on the 20th instant the Italians were attacked in certain defiles near Kassala by the Dervishes. The fighting must have been continuous, for four attacks are spoken of, which were fortunately repulsed. It seems strange that the small garrison should have ventured outside the fortifications, the guns of which alone kept the Arab cavalry at a respectful distance. The inference would be that the Italians were endeavouring to carry out the original intention of abandoning the fortress, and that they were attacked in the defiles and driven back. There is but too much reason to fear that another disaster awaits the Italian arms in that remote part of the African colony. The wisdom and expediency of British intervention in the quarrel has been again debated very warmly in the House of Commons. Mr. Morley has been defeated by a majority of 145 on a motion to reduce the Foreign vote for the purpose of challenging the policy of the proposed expedition. He appears to have dwelt upon the inadequacy of the reasons assigned for this step, the gravity of which is mainly due to the avowed purpose of re-conquering the Soudan. Mr. Chamberlain's reply was more rhetorical than convincing. It leaves the serious objections to so hazardous a policy without any answer whatever. It is difficult to share his sanguine anticipation that Russia and France will change their attitude and give their assent to the proposed diversion of the Egyptian Reserve Fund to military purposes. The Colonial Secretary states that it is intended to build a railway to Akasheh, a point on the Nile between the third and fourth Cataracts. The meaning of this is said to be that Egypt intends to remain wherever she goes.

The history of past railways built in the desert for a precisely similar purpose is not encouraging. The rails laid down by British navies in the hope of bridging the distance between Suakin and Berber provided Osman Digna's followers with an unlimited supply of spear-heads and two-handled swords. The permanent way of the Khartoum and Gondokoro railway was an iron mine for the whole Soudan. Those railways are now only memories. A railway to Akasheh will be an irresistible temptation to renew the raids which made such short work of the lines constructed or attempted in former years. It would be interesting to know where the capital for the proposed railway will be raised. Mr. Balfour has stated that the cost of the expedition will be entirely defrayed out of the Egyptian funds. Mr. Curzon says that the smaller Egyptian Reserve Fund only would be drawn upon, and he affirms that the fund in question can be devoted to that purpose by a majority of the Powers. The French and Russian Governments take a different view, so that the question will give rise to much diplomatic controversy. Mr. Balfour in closing the debate on Mr. Morley's motion endeavoured to reconcile the French Government to the new departure in the Soudan by the remarkable statement that the dissolution of the power of the Mahdi would remove the insuperable barrier to the withdrawal of the British from Egypt. This intimation is doubtless intended to meet and turn one of the chief objections urged by M. Berthelot, that the Dongola expedition would indefinitely prolong the British occupation of Egypt. But this is diplomatic by-play. The declarations of the Government show clearly enough that the object of the expedition is not to remove the only obstacle to the evacuation of Egypt, but something very different, namely, to co-operate with a friendly Power in defence of common interests. The measures proposed will not attain this result. The statement said to be communicated by Italy to Great Britain that she will hold Kassala until it is impossible to hold it any longer, is a diplomatic and picturesque way of veiling the fact that the intention to abandon Kassala cannot be carried out. In our last issue we briefly indicated the conditions, geographical and strategic, which render it quite hopeless to attempt to withdraw four thousand men from an isolated position in the presence of the ten thousand besieging them. Were they to break through the Dervishes, they would still have to retreat through King Menelik's army, occupying the whole country between Adowa and Adigrat.

It may be as well to make this important point clear by referring to what happened when Kassala was besieged by the Mahdists in 1885. By the middle of April of that year the strong Egyptian garrison, commanded by an excellent officer, was reduced to great extremities. All the donkeys had been eaten, and only a handful of grain could be served out to the soldiers. The British troops in Egypt were far more numerous than now; but they could not reach Kassala. King John of Abyssinia had offered his assistance nine months before, but it was declined as it was known that he would require the restoration of Sanheit, which had been seized with other territory by the Egyptians. In April it was realised that the only hope of succouring the garrison lay in conciliating the Abyssinians. Colonel Chermside wrote to the Negus telling him that if the fortress of Kassala with all its stores and arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the rebels, they would receive an increase of strength that would make them very powerful and troublesome enemies on His Majesty's frontier. "I write to ask your Majesty to send an Abyssinian army to Kassala to relieve the people and take possession of the place, and in addition all the property of the Egyptian Government which is there." All the grain and biscuits collected at Suakin for the relief of the garrison were to be given over, as well as 10,000 stand of arms and ammunition from Massowah. The Negus, however, now hesitated to embroil himself with the Mahdi, who had shown himself so formidable. Additional offers, including the restoration of Sanheit, a money indemnity porportionate to the cost incurred, led to a half promise on the 8th June that the Abyssinians intended to relieve Kassala. It was fully recognised that they alone could do this, for their northern frontier ran to the province of Kassala. In July, Colonel Chermside urged the advisability of stimulating them by an immediate subsidy instead of a contingent indemnity. Telegrams relating to this question of the total cost of the expedition passed between Cairo and the Foreign Office until the end of July, and even far into August. On the 12th of that month Lord Salisbury sent a despatch from the Foreign Office stating that Her Majesty's Government had "no (further) objection to offer" to Colonel Chermside's proposal for the relief of Kassala, but that energetic officer was solemnly warned to exercise the greatest circumspection, for in the event of his being taken prisoner no expedition could be sent for his relief. Meanwhile, on the 30th July, the garrison which had eaten its last donkey in the middle of April, was reduced to such extremity that "fearing cannibalism" the Muder assembled a meeting of all shades and put the question of surrender or not; and the answer was unanimous for surrender. The garrison was losing fifty men a day from weakness and starvation, and had been reduced to 2,500 men. Food had been scarce and dear in the previous September, so that the suffering was not only severe, but prolonged. During the weary months of the siege it was fully recognised both at Cairo and in London that help could only come to Kassala from Abyssinia, which was then not unfriendly. What is the prospect of relieving the Italians shut up in that fortress now, when the Abyssinians are hostile, and have a vast army to intercept a relieving force, or capture the garrison if it attempt to retreat through their midst?

THE remarks made by Sir James Westland in presenting the Budget on the question of what he was pleased to term "the so-called contracts" with the Provincial Governments, derive a good deal of importance from the fact, that as the current quinquennial period ends twelve months hence, the present Finance Minister will have a large share in the settlement of the terms of the new contracts. Having returned to the Provincial Government the forty lakhs taken from them two years ago, Sir James Westland was able to adopt a tone of somewhat injured innocence in regard to the "curious assumption" made by nearly every local administration "that it is the possessor of a large surplus of revenue, and that only the necessity of maintaining the expenditure of other and poorer Provinces, or something which is vaguely termed 'Imperial necessities,' prevents its enjoying the full benefit of its own revenues." This was a very natural deduction for the local Governments to make two years ago when a large part of their savings was swallowed up in the capacious maw of India's gold indebtedness. But we do not think that now that the situation has improved and the money has been returned, the local Governments would put their case in the way Sir James Westland supposes. The terms of the new contracts are not likely to be satisfactory unless there is a frank recognition on the part of the Viceroy and his financial advisers, as well as on the part of the local administrations. The method inaugurated a quarter of a century ago by Lord Mayo has been mutually beneficial. Sir James Westland's reasons for omitting any mention of this important consideration will be apparent to everyone who knows how careful a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to be not to raise false hopes. But while it was his policy, perhaps even his duty, to pass unnoticed this aspect of the case, it is clearly the duty of the non-official members to especially emphasise it at Thursday's debate, if they would be mindful of the interests of the provinces they represent. On the one hand, the assignment system has relieved the Government of India of the intolerable burden of the entire control of the finances of the vast conglomeration of nations which make up the Indian Empire. This overwhelming responsibility not only taxed the powers of the central authority to the utmost, but led to constant friction with the local administrations, and resulted in weary delays, inadequate local control, and the unsatisfactory distribution of the resources available. On the other hand, the adoption of the sound principle that the obligation to find the funds necessary for administrative improvements should rest upon the authority desiring the improvements, has given to the Provincial Governments motives for economy which did not exist before and has enabled them to put to the best use their knowledge of local requirements.

The Finance Minister included in his Budget statement a table of figures for the purpose of showing that in the year 1894-95, the Supreme Government paid a larger sum than all the Provinces put together to meet expenditure incurred upon the defences of the country, the work of the Foreign Office, and the other Imperial duties paid for from that is conveniently known as the common account. This arithmetical task was made very easy from the fact that some of the largest items of revenue (opium, salt, railways, customs, and post office,) are not distributable by Provinces, and therefore are not shown in the Provincial accounts. We know that statistics can prove almost anything, but even a Sauerbeck or a Griffiths could not get away from the fact, that whatever the particular system of book-keeping adopted in the Finance Office may be, almost every anna of the revenues of the Central Government is obtained in the country, and therefore comes in some form or another from the provinces. When the Budget was last under discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council, it was argued with a good deal of force that as a very large part of the additional revenue derived by the Government of India from the Import tariff is collected in the Bombay Presidency, the local Government could make out a very strong claim for a larger assignment under the next contract than Rs. 77,14,000 it now obtains. Technically Sir James Westland is no doubt correct when he says that the Provincial Governments receive an assigned portion of their revenues from the Imperial Government for local requirements. But it is always to be remembered that the Finance Minister only gives back to the Provinces a small part of what he receives from them. His argument is, therefore, a far less tenable one than that with which Sir William Harcourt denied that the imposition of heavier probate duties was robbery, namely, because the dead cannot be robbed by the levy of probate on their estate, and the living cannot be plundered by taking that which never belonged to them. Sir James Westland insisted that "the first claim on the revenues of the Provinces is the claim of the expenditure which the Central Government has retained in its own charge." This theory must, of course, be accepted by all who realise the vital importance of the functions which the Central Government are called upon to discharge. But at the same time if the efficiency of the internal administration of the country is to be maintained, if the development of its resources is to be carried on, the Provincial Governments must not be dealt with by the Finance Minister in a niggardly manner, as though they were suppliants for funds they had not themselves raised.

DR. JAMESON'S defence is thus outlined in the *Standard* of the 28th ult.:—"It is suggested that the line of defence in Dr. Jameson's case will be, in effect, that he did not fit out his expedition or cross the Transvaal frontier with any hostile intention against the South African Republic. He was sent for to assist in keeping order by the Reform Committee of Johannesburg, who were at that time responsible *de facto* for the government of the town—the Boer officials having withdrawn—and who acted throughout under the Transvaal flag. Moreover, he did not fire a shot until his force was attacked by the Boers, and he then fought in self-defence." Such a line of defence can scarcely be called ingenious. In the first place, the Reform Committee strenuously deny that they invited Dr. Jameson to cross the frontier. In the next place, such an invitation, coming from a body that was not at the time of writing *de facto* responsible for order in Johannesburg—the Committee only assumed that responsibility when they heard that Jameson was on his way—would not justify the cutting of the Transvaal telegraph wires, and the invasion of Transvaal territory by an armed force, which had received no orders from the British or any other Government to take that step. Dr. Jameson when requested by a Boer commandant to retire beyond the frontier declined to do so. When the request was repeated subsequently by President Kruger's nephew, he put that officer under arrest, and told him that his arms would be restored to him at Pretoria—not at Johannesburg. It may well be doubted whether the advisers of the gallant doctor will take so perilous a line of defence.

THE Government of India have modified their original intention of returning only half of the contributions levied from the Provincial Governments in 1894-95, and are returning the amounts in full. They amount to over forty lakhs.

HIS EXCELLENCY SENHOR RAPHAEL DE ANDRADE, Governor-General of Goa, accompanied by Captain Gomes da Costa, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Goa, by the 6 o'clock morning train, *en route* to Lisbon. The arrival was a private one. His Excellency, on alighting at the Victoria Terminus, in company of Captain Gomes da Costa, drove to Watson's Hotel, where he remains till Saturday next, when he will leave by the mail steamer for Lisbon.

MR. A. H. S. REID, of the Allahabad Bar, has been selected for the officiating vacancy on the Punjab Chief Court Bench, during the absence of Mr. H. T. Rivaz on furlough.

THE Johore Government is bringing out a coronation stamp. The values will be $ 1 and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 cents. The stamps are surcharged with the Malay word "*kernab-kotaan*," which means coronation. There was no time to order a special coronation stamp, so that the issue with the late Sultan's head had to be used. These stamps were to be issued on the 16th instant.

IT is intended to improve the position of the Government menial establishments in Bengal, the pay of which has remained constant for many years. A scheme is being prepared under which a higher rate of pay will probably be given to those who now receive less than Rs. 6 per month. There must be some thousands of humble public servants who will benefit by this change.

WE understand that the Committee of the Local Asiatic Society contemplate ensuring for about two lakhs of rupees the valuable collection of books, MSS., and coins in the possession of the Society. The rooms in which the Library is located are on the upper floor of the south vestible of the Town Hall. The building is very substantial. At the same time the insuring of the books is, we think, a good precautionary measure. The collection in the Library contains some very old, rare, and unique books, MSS., and coins which it would be difficult to replace in case of loss by fire.

AN official press note issued on Thursday afternoon runs: Captain Elliott, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, on his tour in the Trans-Salween State of East Manglun has found it necessary to visit the Wa States of Matle Ngekting and Ngeklek which, with two other States also subordinate to the Sawbwa of Manglun, have defied his authority. On the 9th instant Captain Elliott, who was accompanied by an escort of military police, was opposed on the borders of Ngekting, the road being blocked with trees and stakes. He was fired on and an attack made on the escort, but the assailants were driven off and the village of Kaungberg taken and destroyed. Next day the escort was again opposed and fired on at the village of Yarengnoo. This village was also taken. Our loss was one military police sepoy killed and two wounded by stakes.

ALI BIN ABDULLAH, an influential Arab of Pemba, has been sentenced by the Judge of the British Court to seven years' imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 5,000, and subsequent deportation for gross cruelty to his slaves.

THE following are among the recently proved wills:—Mrs. Wilhelmina Georgina Auldjo Stuart, £51,612; Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., £1,093,493; Lord Leighton, £50,451; Mr. Alexander Macmillan, £179,011; and Right Rev. Chauncey Maples, £1,487.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EXPEDITION TO DONGOLA.

CAIRO, MARCH 22.

The Commissioners of the Caisse Debt met, yesterday, to consider the question of advancing half a million sterling for the Expedition to Dongola, but adjourned without arriving at any decision.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MARCH 22.

The Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, voted by a large majority the credit of one hundred and forty million lire, asked for to continue the war with Abyssinia.

ARRIVAL OF MR. RHODES IN MASHONALAND.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in Mashonaland.

THE COST OF THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, this evening, announced that the cost of the Dongola Expedition would be entirely defrayed out of the Egyptian funds.

THE EGYPTIAN RESERVE FUND.

MARCH 21.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, put by Mr. Morley, said it was proposed only to resort to the smaller Egyptian Reserve Fund for the Dongola Expedition. This fund, he said, can be disposed of by a majority of the Powers, under the decree constituting the Reserve Fund.

RESUMPTION OF THE EGYPTIAN DEBATE.

MR. MORLEY'S MOTION REJECTED.

The debate on the Egyptian question was resumed in the House of Commons, last night, when Mr. Morley introduced a motion to reduce the Foreign Vote for the purpose of directly challenging the policy of the Government in respect to the Dongola Expedition. He asserted that the reasons given by the Government were the flimsiest, and only reopened the occupation question again.

Mr. Chamberlain said a vast majority of Englishmen were convinced that England's work in Egypt was not yet complete, and that it would be dishonourable to leave the country until it was safe.

A majority of the members of the House of Commons had also determined we should remain in Egypt until our withdrawal was safe.

He had no reason to doubt that Russia and France would finally give their assent to using the Egyptian Reserve Fund for the Dongola Expedition, which, he said, aimed at no great operations in the desert, but the building of a railway to Akasheh, which meant that Egypt was going to remain wherever she went.

The motion, on being put to the vote, was rejected by two hundred and eighty-eight against one hundred and forty-three.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour, in winding up the debate in the House of Commons, last night, on Egypt, affirmed there was nothing in the action of the British Government to excite the smallest suspicion of any Frenchman, and that the demolition of the power of the Mahdi would remove the insuperable barrier to the withdrawal of British authority in Egypt.

REPULSE OF THE DERVISHES.

ROME, MARCH 20.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that the Dervishes made four attacks on the Italians in the Sabderat defiles, near Kassala, on Wednesday, which were repulsed.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said that no information had been received by the Government regarding the construction of a railway from Nertchinsk to Vladivostock and Port Arthur, *via* Tsitsihar, by the Russo-Chinese Bank.

THE TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

In view of the great increase in Japanese trade with China, Mr. Brenan, British Consul at Canton, Mr. Curzon said has been instructed to visit the Treaty ports in China, Japan, and the Korea, and report on the manner and extent of British trade affected by the late war. Meanwhile, it would be premature to consider the proposal to appoint a commercial attaché at the British Legation at Tokio.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

MARCH 21.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, in reply to several questions, said the Government were making representations to China regarding the terminal tax on British goods in the Southern Provinces, and were pressing for the strict observance of paragraph 29 of the Treaty of 1858. The Government, he said, were also negotiating for Ports of call and Ports open to trade where Consuls may reside, on the West River.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The death is announced of the Venerable George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton.

THE RECENT RAID ON SALEGYIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONPENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 22.

Mr. Ross, with a force of troops and police, left Mindat Sakan on the 19th to operate against the Yindus, who recently raided in Salegyin.

Early the following morning, a party of Yindus attempted to rush a stockade at Mindat Sakan, but were repulsed. Two sepoys were wounded, and the Yindus lost one killed, and three wounded.

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN THE SHAN STATES.

The Was apparently are giving serious trouble to Captain Elliott, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, now touching east of the Salween. On the 14th he met with further opposition on the borders of the Ngekting State, the enemy being in considerable numbers. The police stormed the village of Hanamnan, and destroyed it after a stubborn resistance. After further fighting the escort returned to Hsinyin. The Was are reported to have lost forty killed and wounded. Three sepoys were wounded.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

THE VICEROY ON THE NEW ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The annual inspection of the administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, and the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles by his Excellency Lord Elgin, and the subsequent distribution of prizes by Lady Elgin, took place, yesterday evening, on the grounds of Government House.

In addressing the men, the Viceroy said it was a great pleasure to him to meet them there that evening, and he thanked them for presenting themselves for his inspection. The ceremonies which attended inspections were in themselves simple, and did not take much time, which was a recommendation in the present state of the weather; but he hoped they would agree with him in thinking that they were of value as being an outward and visible sign of that community of interest which so long as he retained his present office it would be his pleasant duty to promote and foster. His Excellency then proceeded to review the work of the different Corps during the past year, and, in conclusion, said there was one matter on which he should like to say a few words before he closed. Last year he drew their attention to the Bill which had at that time been introduced into the Legislative Council, making fresh conditions regarding the service of the Volunteers. As they knew, that Bill had since passed into law. It was not adopted until it had been thoroughly criticised by those who took the greatest interest in the Volunteer movement in India, and until all suggestions possible had been considered and amendments made. In the passage of the Bill in Council it was in the hands of his honourable colleague, the Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, and they well knew that it could not have been in better hands. He trusted that the eloquent speech which Sir Henry Brackenbury had made in the Council on that Bill had been read by many of them, and also the manner in which it was supported by the Commander-in-Chief. All he wished to say on that subject just now was that passing as the Bill did without a single dissentient voice through the Council, he did not consider it necessary to add his support to the measure, but he did not suppose for a moment that it would be imagined that those who were in charge of the Civil administration of this country were not as keenly interested in the Volunteer movement as their Military colleagues, in whose hands, no doubt, in consonance to their wishes, it was proper that these measures should be placed. There was only one point with regard to the Act which he wished to say a word upon. Sir Henry Brackenbury drew attention to it, but perhaps a word on it would not be out of place. It was that the provision of the Act which said that the Act would not apply to any Volunteer who enrolled himself under the old conditions without written consent. Sir Henry Brackenbury had expressed a fervent hope that there should be no standing back by Volunteers, but that they would come forward and accept readily and unanimously the provisions of the new Act. But all he would say was to endorse that expression, and the hope of his colleague, because he felt that in the provisions of the Act Government had done the very best that was in their power for the interests of the Volunteer force, and is was not too much for Government to expect from them that they would so far as lay in their power reciprocate that interest. He hoped they would come forward, and place themselves under its new conditions, and that next year, when he hoped again to have the pleasure of seeing them, he would find that the Calcutta Volunteers had, without exception, adopted the provisions, and were serving under the new conditions of the Service.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BROACH, MARCH 22.

The case against the Baroda farmer's two servants came on for hearing, yesterday, before the District Magistrate, Mr. Logan. Mr. Hiralal, Government Pleader, instructed by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Rustom, prosecuted; while Mr. Majumudar defended the two accused.

Mr. Dias, writer, Esplanade Police Court, stated he was called and asked by the Assistant Collector if he would do his writing work. He consented and joined. He said he was with the Assistant Collector and Mr. Good when the two accused made a confession, and said they were afraid of Mr. Samarth, the Sooba. Assa Khora said that Captan Brown withdrew the pardon, and tried and convicted him when his trial was going on. The Sooba sent for him through the police. He went, and made a statement, as tutored by Maneckial. The statement was made through fear of Maneckial and the Baroda Government. While leaving Mr. Samarth asked the witness repeat the statement in Captain Brown's Court, but he did not. The statement was that his previous confession was not voluntary, but extorted by the police. Continuing, he said he is given no inducement and is not employed on the Opium Police Staff.

Detective Banumia, who evidently looked darker than accused Moti, when asked in cross-examination the description of Maneckial, stated he was fairer than Moti and almost as fair as himself.

The magistrate, amidst laughter, said after this opinion of himself it was needless to question witness about the colour of Maneckial's skin.

Two policemen having been examined, the prosecution closed.

Accused Moti, when questioned, said that the opium was snatched from him by Luximan and the Assistant Collector, who had a gun, and threatened to shoot him. He was beaten by many men.

Accused Girdhur said he was innocent.

Mr. Majmudar addressed the court at great length, and said, amongst other things, that in merely delivering opium in the train accused had committed no offence.

Mr. Logan framed the charge against both the accused. The case is postponed till next Thursday, as the defence intend calling the Gaekwar's officers as witnesses.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A Symons, with the Overland Mails of the 6th March, arrived in harbour at 5 p.m., on Saturday. During the voyage she experienced light breeze and fine weather, then moderate breeze and fine, till 16th instant, then she had lightbreeze and heavy dew then light breeze and fine till 20th, then light wind fine and clear weather, then calm and fine and then moderate wind and fine clear weather. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bakhle, Surg-Lt C R
Berkett, Mr H
Bruce, Lt C M D, R A
Candy, Mr
Day, Mr R L
Fincke, Mrs
Firthe, Mr W
Gardner, Mr G A
Hickley, Mr H

Hyde-Cates, Mr H E
Kukday, Surg-Lt R N
Long, Mr H M
Muskett, Mr R G H
Rose, Col H M
Spragge, Col, Mrs and Miss
Stobart, Mr
White, Mr
Yule, Mr W R

FROM BRINDISI.

Adkins, Mr A
Alexander, Major F E
Bradshaw, Capt
Baker, Mr G B
Campbell, Lt W
Clark, Mr W O
Cassels, Capt G R
Craigie, Col J H S
Crozier, Mr H M
Cotton, Lt C L
Clarke, Mr C H T
Ditmas, Lt A R
Fulton, Mr E
Henderson, Mr R H

Jeffcoat, Mr F H
Kerrick, Capt L W
Leggatt, Mr W
Longe, Major
Maunsell, Surg-Col C A
Morris, Lt G H
McKerrell, Capt
Pellerean, Mr H
Ribbentrop, Mr
Rowlandson, Mr E
Stanes, Mr J
Stanley, Mr
Tennant, Lt E
Vakharia, Mr J R

FROM ADEN.

Johnson, Capt F E
Lewis, Major-Genl H C, R A

Miller, Sub-Condr T

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 21.

10 p.m.	78·9

SUNDAY.—MARCH 22.

6 a.m.	76·7
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	83·4

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

THE INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

MR. GOSCHEN'S long-expected speech detailing the ministerial plans for increasing the Navy was delivered to a full, though not excessively crowded, House on Monday. The galleries devoted to the public were packed more closely than has previously been the case this session. The peers especially mustered in strong force, and the Duke of York, who never loses an opportunity of showing his interest in our first line of defence, followed the Minister's exhaustive statement with close attention. Lord Charles Beresford, whose absence from Parliament we may hope will not be much prolonged now that his official duties are about to terminate, was also sitting up aloft taking mental notes, and if his countenance indicated what was passing in his mind, he, at any rate, will not be a stern critic of Mr. Goschen's proposals. Some persons complain that the First Lord of the Admiralty was dull, as they say he generally is when he speaks in the House. Certainly he was less brilliant than when he addressed a political meeting in one of the Home counties last week, but the occasion was not one for oratorical fireworks. The House and the country wanted a clear account of what steps her Majesty's advisers had decided were necessary to bring the Navy up to present requirements, and this they got. Mr. Goschen received an encouraging cheer when at the outset of his long, but not inordinately long, discourse he expressed a hope that he might be relieved of any necessity of dwelling upon "what is called the critical nature of the times." "These," he proceeded, "are sober estimates. We hope that they will be accepted by the country as adequate to the occasion. They are not proposed with any feeling of alarm." Though it is a truism that an increase—a proper increase—of the fleet means not only more ships, but expenditure in various other directions, all along the line, Mr. Goschen was quite right to mention a fact that is too often ignored in discussions about naval matters. "More ships mean more men to man them, more officers, more seamen, more marines, more engineers, more stokers, more ratings of every kind. And more men and more officers mean more centres of training, more accommodation both on shore and at sea, more schools, more hospital accommodation, and more barrack accommodation."

Mr. Goschen assured the House, and his assurance was justified by what followed, that he and his advisers have endeavoured to make provisions for all departments and for every part of the world. It is gratifying to receive his emphatic disclaimer of the commonly accepted notion that recruiting for the Navy is difficult. How prevalent the belief is is shown by the fact that Mr. Goschen is the recipient of touching letters on the subject from patriotic local authorities and private individuals offering their services to the country on account of the alleged scarcity of men! "When we enlist 3,000 boys for the Navy, we take one in ten of those recruits, and the numbers of eligible candidates have been such that we have been able to make a strict selection and to increase the standard and the chest measurement of the boys. The same holds good as regards the stokers. We are now able to secure the number of stokers we desire, and we are training them at the present moment in great numbers." In 1895, about 5,000 additional men were engaged; Mr. Goschen now asks for 4,900 more. Many think that here the right hon. gentleman is less modest in his demands than he might have been, and that at any rate he should have made the number a round one by adding an extra hundred. For the sake of those who may think that the strength of the *personnel* is not perhaps quite what it ought to be, we are reminded that within the past decade the number of men upon the active list has advanced from 61,400 to 88,850, excluding the additions now recommended. In the same period the reserve has increased from 18,300 to 25,100. It would be interesting to know how far the visit paid by the Channel fleet last year to various towns on the coast has contributed to the popularity of the Navy as a means of employment. The recruiting tour, if I may so call it, of H. M. S. Northampton appears to have been successful, and a fresh source of supply is to be opened by establishing the Black Prince at Queenstown as a training ship. Mr. Goschen has not forgotten the warrant officers whose prospects are to be improved, and he speaks very highly of another class who have not perhaps been considered quite sufficiently in the past—I refer to the engineers. "The profession of engineers in the Royal Marine is a fine profession, and the men who enter it now come from all classes of society. They have, when they enter the profession, a certain professional career. They have that advantage over civil engineers. Having once entered the service they are sure of being on full pay until they retire, there being no half-pay in their case, as there is in the case of the active list."

THE STRENGTH INCREASED.

Your readers will remember the criticism passed upon the introduction of officers of the mercantile marine—one hundred in number—to the Navy. The gloomy predictions of certain naval experts have happily not been realised. There have been no "difficulties on board ship," no friction, and the Admiralty did get the right sort of men. There were several hundred applications, and there is a supplementary list. Satisfactory, however, as these drafts from the mercantile marine have proved the plan is only regarded in Whitehall as a temporary expedient and Mr. Goschen hopes in the future as in the past to catch his officers young. Hitherto the Britannia's cadet must not be over 14½ at joining. After conferring with the headmasters of some of the public schools Mr. Goschen has decided to raise the age of entry by a year and one of the objects he hopes to accomplish is to give the *coup de grace* so far as these boys are concerned to the hateful crammer. If Mr. Walter Wren has not exhausted himself by his controversy with a learned Professor in the pages of the *Saturday Review* we may look for a vigorous reply to Mr. Goschen's somewhat contemptuous allusions to professional coaches. It cannot be said that Mr. Goschen has acted hurriedly in deciding to replace the Britannia by a college, for more than twenty years have passed since this change was recommended on the grounds of discipline and sanitation. The site chosen for the new college is the high ground above Dartmouth. In passing Mr. Goschen referred to the increase of our Squadrons in various waters, to the superannuation of the old coastguard ships and to the flying Squadron which we owe though Mr. Goschen did not say so to Admiral the German Emperor. Respecting the large increase of £850,000 for ordnance and ammunition, Mr. Goschen disarmed criticism by saying that it is no good building ships unless you provide them with guns. The House accepted with composure this announcement and the intimation that further storage room and more magazines would be necessary; but evinced a certain amount of surprise when Mr. Goschen came to deal with the important question of dock accommodation at Gibraltar. His notification that it was intended to build at the Rock three new docks instead of one at an extra expenditure of two millions and a quarter evoked the only sign of dissent heard throughout the speech, and this came from a single member. In defending this part of his programme Mr. Goschen said:—"We have considered all the questions with regard to the strategic position of Gibraltar, and certainly not without the fullest consideration, but with a deep sense of our responsibility we shall ask the House of Commons to include this additional amount in the vote. Nor have we confined our attention to Gibraltar." A dock is believed to be required at Mauritius, and preliminary surveys are to be made there as well as at Simon's Town Cape of Good Hope.

So far as Dover is concerned it appears that the estimate of two millions is under-estimated. The works enumerated by Mr. Goschen and certain other minor undertakings raise the amount taken in the Naval Works Bill of last year from eight millions and a-half to fourteen millions. With regard to finance, Mr. Goschen was authorized by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to state that he will put aside the surplus of this year—Sir William Harcourt's surplus, as the Liberal papers remind us—to make a fund which in the first instance shall supply the expenditure under the Bill. The Naval Defence programme consisted of 70 vessels, of which ten were battle-ships; the "intermediate period" gave us three battle-ships—the Renown, the Majestic, and the Magnificent—five cruisers, four sloops, and six torpedo-boat destroyers; Lord Spencer's regime supplied 23 more ships, making a total of 105 ships and 62 torpedo-destroyers. The present Government propose to add to the vessels already finished or under construction five battle-ships of the Renown type (390 ft. in length, 74 ft. in breadth, and with a displacement of 12,900); four first-class cruisers of the Diadem type; three second-class cruisers of the Talbot type; six third-class cruisers of the Pelows type; and 28 torpedo-boat destroyers. Although the new battle-ships will be less unwieldy than the Majestic, their "coal endurance" will be the same and their speed rather greater. Moreover, they will cost less—£725,000 against £1,000,000. The additional expenditure, £10,000,000, is to be spread over three years, by which time the whole of the Spencer ships and these extra vessels will have been finished. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Goschen maintained that what was being proposed ought not to excite the jealousy or emulation of any foreign nation. "We are," he said, "doing no more than we consider absolutely necessary for our self-defence. Some words of mine have been misconstrued to mean indifference to the maintenance of friendships with other countries. No statesman can feel such indifference. When we are taunted, as has been continually the case, with what has been called our isolation, we have a right to tell them how we regard that alleged isolation ourselves. We have a right to explain its nature and limits to our countrymen. But however that may be, whether we be isolated or not, whether in any great strain that may come upon us—which God forbid—we should be unaided by allies, or whether in any general disturbance of peace we should take our place side by side with other Powers, the British people are unanimous that our fleets should represent the self-reliance of a great nation. (Cheers.) To that unanimity the Government commend these Estimates, satisfied that their cost will be cheerfully borne by the nation, and trusting that they will be accepted, as they have been conceived, in a spirit of moderation, though framed on a scale which, with a full sense of responsibility, we deem adequate for the occasion."

CRITICISMS ON THE NAVAL POLICY.

The remarks made by Lord Rosebery at the Eighty Club dinner on the Naval policy of the Government were not exactly enthusiastic, though the persons who find fault with his attitude must remember that he was addressing a purely party gathering and consequently was obliged to be more or less critical. While, however, he lamented the growing burdens of the country, regretted that there is no voice now raised in Parliament on behalf of economy, and eluded the Cobden Club for its inactivity in this direction, he announced that he was prepared to assent to the proposals of the ministry upon three conditions—first, that the necessary for them should be proved, second, that we get full value for our money, and third, that the augmented Navy "shall not act as a mere veil for an impotent and futile foreign policy. On the following evening he had to speak at "the South Australian Dinner," and what he said then has quite mollified his opponents. In replying to the toast of "The British Empire," he insisted that for a maritime power like Great Britain with its possessions so widely separated and geographically disconnected, a predominant Navy—he is fond of the word "predominant"—is a necessity. The strongst criticism of Mr. Goschen's project so far has come from Sir Charles Dilke, who in naval matters takes a line different from most of his Radical friends. So far from the Government having been too exacting, he complains that their demands do not go far enough. He led off the debate last night, describing the ministerial programme as "a hand to mouth programme, a mere continuation programme, a France and Russia programme." There was a great deal said yesterday evening about what Sir William Harcourt calls the "two-Power basis," namely, that our fleet should be equal to the combined fleets of two particular nations. Sir Charles Dilke styles this test fallacious and misleading. He wishes he could feel certain that there is no chance of our being engaged in war without allies with a larger combination than France. Moreover, he maintains that at the end of the century our Navy will barely be equal to the navies of France and Russia acting together, and altogether takes a pessimistic view of the situation. His principal complaint against Mr. Goschen is that he has not asked for sufficient battle-ships and men. The Right Hon. Baronet is particularly emphatic respecting provisions for manning our ships, doubting whether there would be enough men to meet the waste in the first week of war. So gloomy was the whole tone of Sir Charles Dilke's speech, that Mr. Balfour immediately replied to it. The leader of the House contended that most of Sir Charles Dilke's fears were unreasonable, and declared that in the opinion of the Government and their advisers there was a sufficient number of seamen to man all the ships which could be reasonably expected to be called into use in time of war, and a large margin would remain to meet the inevitable waste of war. Although in their present mood the British public would readily grant any extension of the Navy, Mr. Balfour contends that excessive demands might cause a reaction. What the Government aim at is he says a steady continuous growth—a growth, he significantly added, which need not reach gigantic proportions unless foreign nations drive us into a further policy. Sir William Harcourt's contribution shows that he has not swerved from the attitude he took up on the opening day of the session—namely, that the House of Commons had never refused, and never would refuse, to accept those measures which were demanded by the responsible Government of the day for the maintenance and defence of the Empire. Unlike Sir C. Dilke, the leader of the opposition does not ask the Government to take the public into their confidence with reference to the state of foreign affairs, but feels as many other persons do that an uneasy sense of the gravity of the situation really lies at the bottom of these estimates. The Irish party, particularly the Parnellite wing, threaten to make themselves as obnoxious as possible, but their first move has not been attended with success. Mr. O'Kelly, one of Mr. John Redmond's right-hand men, wished to propose the following resolution:—"That this House, disapproving of the course of Foreign policy which has led to large increases of expenditure on Naval affairs, declines to sanction any further increase, especially in view of the fact that Ireland reaps no advantage from such expenditure, and is already over-taxed." The Speaker, who is showing that he has a hand of iron under the velvet glove, ruled the resolution out of order; and Mr. Redmond vows that he will "oppose and divide against every single item in the Navy Estimates that shows any increase."

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

I have had the advantage of ascertaining the views of two Indian officers of great distinction on the Italian disaster at Adowa, and they both concur in the opinion that on account of the physical difficulties the operation undertaken by the unfortunate General Baratieri was an utterly impossible one. If what they say is correct, and they are both men whose testimony would be valued by every officer in the British Army, I am afraid it will go hard with General Baratieri when he returns to his country. The full details have not yet been published, but so far as we know this is what happened:—On the 29th the Commander-in-Chief with the approval of the majority of the higher officers decided to make an attack on the following day. The march commenced during the night of the 29th, the advance being made in three columns with a reserve. The right column commanded by General Dabormida consisted of six white battalions four batteries, and a battalion of light militia. The centre column comprised five white battalions, a detachment of native troops, and two batteries under General Arimondi. General Albertone led the left column, made up of four native battalions and four batteries of artillery. The reserve, four white battalions, one of natives and two batteries of quick firing guns, was entrusted to General Ellena. At daybreak the Rebbi Arienne and Chidana ridges, the first objective, were occupied without resistance. The fighting began soon afterwards. All the descriptions hitherto received say that General Albertone's column passed the position assigned to it, and thus became involved in a fierce engagement. Notwithstanding the courage and determination of his men, General Albertone had to fall back and call for assistance. One account says the brigades sent in support had got behind hand and much precious time was wasted. According to another version, they were unable to advance owing to the difficulties of the ground. It seems that at first General Baratieri remained inactive, thinking that General Albertone, discovering that he had exceeded his order, was merely falling back of his own accord to the prescribed line. We read that the whole troops were so closely packed together on the Rebbi Arienne position that they could render no help to their native comrades. The result was panic and demoralization. Some few companies fought gallantly, but the rest remained passive spectators and before long began to break up. From that time the Italian left was outflanked, and the Ambara charged into the very midst of the different brigades. The flight, which was soon a rout, followed. General Baratieri and General Arimondi, revolvers in hand, sought to stay the panic-stricken men, but nothing could stop the general impulse to fly which had seized the troops. The King of Italy hurried back to Rome from Naples immediately the news, which could not have been unexpected, reached him, to find something like a panic in the Eternal City.

Signor Crispi lost no time in placing the resignation of the Ministry in his Majesty's hands, and his opponents declare that they will be satisfied with nothing less than his impeachment. The agitation not only in the capital, but throughout the suffering kingdom, is intense. What will be the outcome of the trouble it is impossible to say. In Berlin, where owing to Italy's close alliance with Germany the reverse in Abyssinia is felt even more than it is in this country, fears are expressed that the fortunes of the monarchy may be involved; but this morning's tidings from Rome seem to encourage the hope that if the ministerial crisis is quickly concluded, internal peace may be secured. As to the effect this terrible check to the bold but not illegitimate aspirations of Italy may have upon the political situation of Europe generally it is too soon to speak; but Germany, naturally concerned for the Triple Alliance, does not conceal her anxiety, and on all sides it is admitted that the position is extremely critical. The *Times*, in an evidently inspired article, makes an earnest appeal to Italy to avoid taking any false step which may be injurious to her interests. After pointing out that Englishmen have a sincere and enduring friendship for Italy and that her aims in Abyssinia are regarded here without the faintest tinge of jealousy, the leading journal says:—"We may therefore hope to be permitted without offence to dwell upon the serious nature of the consequences which may ensue if Italy gives way to the natural impulse to pour men and munitions of war into Abyssinia in order to wipe out this defeat. The political horizon is not so clear that she can afford to entangle herself in adventures which there is no hope of carrying to a successful issue except by means of exhausting expenditure and persevering military effort." In Paris, where the tone of the press has been for once above reproach, it is conjectured that Italy will content herself for the time being with maintaining the triangle formed by Asmara, Keren, and Massowah, assuming the offensive again in the autumn.

DR. JAMESON'S POSITION.

Interest in the Transvaal question has been strongly revived by the controversy respecting the conditions under which Dr. Jameson's force surrendered. It has always been understood here that there were no conditions, and it was with no little surprise the public read the correspondence which the *Times*, at the request of Sir John Willoughby, published at the beginning of the week. Sir John Willoughby, it appears, as commandant of the force, wrote as follows to the Boer leader: "We surrender, provided that you guarantee a safe conduct out of the country for every member of the force." Two replies were sent. The first mentioned that the Boer officers would meet immediately to decide the matter. The second, which bore the signature, "F. A. Kronje, Commandant, Potchefstroom," was as follows:—"I acknowledge your letter. The answer is that if you will undertake to pay the expenses which you have caused the South African Republic, and that you will lay down your arms, then I shall spare the lives of you and yours. Please send me the reply to this within 30 minutes." Thereupon the invaders laid down their arms. The comments called forth by this interesting correspondence may be easily imagined. "What were Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Jacobus de Wet doing that they did not find this out," was the first question naturally asked; and then it was remembered that President Kruger made the safety of Jameson, as Sir H. Robinson cabled to the Foreign Office, a "condition precedent" to the disarmament of Johannesburg—"Judasburg" some people in South Africa call it—while to the annoyance of Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett and some other conservative M. Ps., Mr. Chamberlain exhausted his stock of superlatives in praising the "generosity" and "magnanimity" of the head of the Boer Republic. In consequence of the remarks in the Press, and questions asked in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Capetown for explanations. These he communicated to the House of Commons last night in the shape of three telegrams from Sir Hercules Robinson, the effect of which is that Commandant Kronje, who has been summoned to Pretoria to give his account of the affair, exceeded his authority, and that President Kruger now says he knew nothing of the matter. Mr. Chamberlain concluded by saying:—"I have had up to the present time no reason to doubt the good faith of the President, who is, I believe, sincerely anxious to find a satisfactory settlement of all pending questions, but he has great difficulties to contend with from his own people, and my negotiations with him are likely to be prejudiced by the imputations of bad faith which have found credence with persons of high authority in this country, and which are, I believe, groundless and certainly not sustained by any evidence in my possession." Mr. Rider Haggard, as the mouthpiece of the four officers mainly concerned—Dr. Jameson, Sir J. Willoughby, Colonel White, and Major White—completes the narrative. He says that while the disarming was proceeding, a senior commandant arrived upon the scene, Commandant Malan, and demanded to speak to Dr. Jameson, who found him with Commandant Kronje and other Boers. Dr. Jameson went, and Commandant Malan spoke to him in English, and was very abusive in his language. He said that Commandant Kronje had no right to promise Dr. Jameson his life, using such words as these:—"As to your men, yes; but you and Willoughby (or you and the leaders) I will not promise to spare." In reply, Mr. Haggard adds, Dr. Jameson merely bowed and walked away. There is some curiosity to know who the "persons of high authority" alluded to by Mr. Chamberlain are. Can it be that the Colonial Secretary intended this thrust for Lord Rosebery in revenge for what the ex-Prime Minister somewhat unkindly said about him at the dinner of the Eighty Club? "I begin to think," said Lord Rosebery, "that there is not the same enthusiasm in England for the Transvaal policy as there was, and that, as the details begin to ooze out, we begin to be not quite so certain that we have achieved so triumphant a success, and not so confident in the ability of our own heaven-born ministers to counteract the Dutch rural simplicity of our old friend, President Kruger."

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau, Indian (Bengal) Staff Corps; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Brown; Major A. G. M. Gompertz; Major L. Gordon, K.O.S.B.; Colonel W. L. Stewart; Admiral and General von Stosch; Mr. J. Simpson; Mr. J. Clutton; and Mrs. Alban Gibbs.

THE companies of the 4th Burma Battalion which were to have been stationed at Saikaw, west of the Takao Ferry, will now be quartered at Fort Stedman, which is to be retained as the post in support of Kengtung in the Mekong Valley. The whole question of establishing a cantonment at Saikaw will be held in abeyance for a year at least. As the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway is pushed on towards the Salween a fresh re-distribution of troops in Upper Burma may have to take place. Sanitaria in the hills about the line are almost certain to be established, while Kunlon will require a garrison in the long run when it becomes a railway terminus.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

THE second extra meeting opened on Saturday, when the attendance was quite as large as on the previous meeting, although the Grand Stand could have accommodated many more. The sport was good, and the card set down six races, the first of which was run last. The second fixture was "Shaik Essau Khaliffa Stakes," for which ten Arabs were saddled, and the ponies never having appeared in a big race, none could say who was certainly. However, Ibrahim who rode Bussreh, landed the latter safe in front of the judges before the others even approached him. In the "Bedouin Stakes," which was next set down, twelve Arabs faced the starter, Souheil being most fancied. Naturally much interest was centred in this event, the starters being all recently landed, and speculation and favouritism were much divided. Meheraj seemed to attract a large number of supporters, and Howran was not without his backers. The "Melbourne Stakes" fetched five entries, which were reduced to four, Idle Boy having scratched. Here Ebony realised the expectations of his supporters, and got home safe, closely followed by Monarch. The "Selling Race" included ten Arabs, and Dick Turpin was made hot favourite. He proved true to the tradition, and had his revenge on Manila, which could not even secure a place, Claymore leaving him behind by half-a-length. The "Maiden Plate" was easily carried away by Julmood, against whom the bookmakers had given 12 to 1, and the tolalizator showed the proportion of 26 to 1. Punjab, who was the favourite, got second place. Three hacks ran the last race, and Rex II. was made hot favourite, in spite of the fact that Claymore was running in the race. The start had given no distinct advantage to either, yet Claymore succeeded in getting the judges' verdict. The sport proved very successful, the stewards and judges having discharged their duty in a most satisfaitory manner. Mr. H. C. Burder, as usual had the most responsible duty of the judge to perform, while Mr. F. Allen was busy with the flag, acting as the starter. The popular sportsman, Captain. Ross, was the clerk of the scale, while Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanji, assistant secretary, W. I. T. Club, was responsible for the satisfactory arrangements and comforts of the large number of sportsmen who assembled in the Grand Stand. The gaiety of the occasion was heightened by an excellent programme of music provided by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was present for a short time, and was accommodated on the reserved seats at the Grand Stand. We now proceed to give the details of the races:—

1ST RACE.—"The Hack."—Distance: 5 furlongs. Rs. Rs. 199. For all Arab hacks. Open to officers of the Services and Members of recognised Clubs. Weight: 11st. Penalties: Winners—once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 1st. Alloance; Galloways 7lbs.

Mr A K Heyland's ch a h Claymore, 11st 7lbs, Owner	1
Mr Beatty's ch a h Maize, 10st 7lbs, Aga Shah	0
Major H Seton's b a h Rex II, 11st 5ls, Capt Ross	0

A good start was given, and Maize being left behind, a hard contest rested between Claymore and Rex II. The latter was much pressed by Captain Ross, but Mr. Heyland would not give an inch, and succeeded in landing Claymore safe, who, so to say, won by a neck.

2ND RACE.—"Shaik Essau Khaliffa Stakes."—Distance: ½mile. Cup value Rs. 29. For all Arab galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50. Weight: If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st, 5lbs. allowed for every Rs, 250 under down to Rs. 500; 3lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch, Allowance: Horses landed after 1st August, 1895, allowed 5lbs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Busreh (Rs. 1,000)	1
Mr Townsend's b a geld Sanam (Rs. 1,000)	2
Mr Lidbetter's g a gal Hornby (Rs. 1,250)	3

Also ran: Barrow, Khalid, Fesdain, Sanow, Lecturer, Blood Orange, and Ghatan. Busreh got a good start, and Ibrahim, who rode him, very pluckily maintained the lead, though he was closely followed by Sanam. Time—55secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Bedouin Stakes."—Distance: 6 furlongs. Rs. 199. For Arabs landed since 1st August, 1895, that have not won a race of any description. Weight 5 years and over to carry 10st.; 4 years 9st. 12lbs.; 3 years 9st. 1lb. Allowance: Galloways allowed 7lbs.

H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj. 9st 12lbs, Aga S Shah	1
Mr Nusserwanji's b a h Valma, 10st 3lb, Ibrahim	2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a gal Souheil, 9st 12lbs, C B Mahomed,	3
Mr Hassum Mian Rahimtoola's g a gal, Dhaman, 9st 7lbs, F Mahomed	0
Mr S A W's b a h Royalist, 10st, Native	0
Mr Abdul Moshen Amanee's b a p Howran, 9st 9lbs, J Bathae	0
Mr Abdoola Aga's g a h Commander, 9st 7lbs, K Mahomed.	0
Mr Sylvester's b a h Recorder. 8st 13lbs, Salley	0
Mr Aied Tamimi's b a h Gahnam, 9st 8b, Dhackill	0
Mr Abdool Wahab Khusram's b a gal Gwalior, 9st 9lbs Namah	0
Mr Jassim Amanee's b a gal Najib, 9st 5lbs, M Soda	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Solicitor, 9st 7lbs Mahomed Gaunji	0

Immediately after start, Meheraj took the lead, and Valma made its best, but could not reach him. Souheil was a good third. Time—1min. 21secs.

4TH RACE.—"Melbourne Stakes."—Distance: 1 mile. Rs. 199. For all horses. Weight: Handicaps, to be published at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

Capt R St C Lecky's bk aus geld Ebony. 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim.	1
Mr J Ward's ch aus geld Monarch, 7st 13lbs, Namah	
Mr Lyndon's b w m Miss Dolly, 9st 9lbs, Aga Shah	3
Mr B A's b aus geld Maccaroon, 10st 5lbs, K Mahomed	0

A hard contest was seen at the curve between Monarch and Ebony. The latter making up towards the end, succeeded in leaving Monarch behind. Time—1-48 seconds.

5TH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Distance: ½ mile. Rs. 350. For all Arabs, Weight. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st; 5lbs. allowedfor every Rs. 250 under down to Rs. 500. Allowances Maidens allowed 7lbs.: galloways 5lbs.; horses landed since 1st August, 1895, allowed 5lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Johnson's ch a h Dick Turpin (Rs. 1,250), 8st 10lbs, Dack.	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Winner (Rs. 1,000), 8st 3lbs, Native	2
Mr A K Heyland's ch a h Claymore (Rs. 1,250), 8st 13lbs. Salley	3
Mr Mahomed Mushari's bk a gal President (Rs. 1,500), 9st 2lbs), F Mahomed	0
Mr Hasun Miah Rahimtoola's rn g a gal Young Furhan (Rs. 1,500). 9st 6lbs, Owner	0
Mr Musjid bin Mohsen's b a gal Patna (Rs. 1,000), 8st 11lbs, Ebrahim	0
The Hyderabad Confederacy's b a gal Manilla (Rs. 500), 8st 1lb. Chugan	0
Mr, Beatty's ch a in Maize (Rs. 500)	0
Mr Rustomji Ardeseer's b a gal Zoohair (Rs. 500), 7st 10lbs, Native	0

Dick Turpin ran up quick, followed up by Winner, who was pressing hard, and amid the applause from his supporters won by a length. Time—55 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Maiden Plate."—Distance: 1 mile. Rs. 199. For Arab Galloways landed since 1st August, 1895, 13-3 and under that have never won a race of any description. Weight: 13-3 to carry 10st. Weight for inches.

Mr B's ch a p Julmood, 8st 4lbs. Namah	1
Mr S A W's ch a p Punjab. 8st 10lbs, Aga Shah	1
Mr Abdool Wahab Khusram's ch a p Premier, 10st, Ibrahim	3
Mr Abdool Gunny Khan's g a p Madras, 9st 2lbs, Afreen	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Jouza, 9st 7lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Yas Khudair's g a p Lofan, 8st 13lbs, J Bathia	0
Mr Foulkes' b a p Idle Boots, 9st 8lbs, M Soda	0
Mr Abdool Rizac Obeyed's ch a p Young Viceroy, 9st 2lbs, Abbaji	0
Mr Hamood Moodaifer's g a p Anaiza, 7st 12lbs. Heeroo	0
Mr Jassim Dakhiel's g a p Mahomedan Flag, 8st 7lbs, Salley	0
Mr Mahomed Arbid's b a p Numlan, 9st 8lbs, Mahomed Gunja	0

With wonderful activity, and to the surprise of most, Julmood took the lead, leaving the company far behind. Punjab followed him a length and a-half behind. Time—55 secs.

There were only two stalls opened by bookmakers: Messrs. Ghasswala and Co., and Messrs. Master and Bharucha. Thus the usual favourable odds offered to the public were not be found at this meeting. The odds offered and actually given against the horses by no means properly indicated the real odds. Mr. Dalal's totalizator had done good business.

2ND DAY—SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH.

CORRECTIONS.

1ST RACE.—"The Colonials."—There will be a flight of five hurdles.

6TH RACE.—"Melbourne Stakes."—The distance to be five furlongs, and not six.

PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI,
Asst. Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, March 21.

FROM the 7th to the 13th instant, 7 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 233 Hindus and 48 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 300 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 288. The deaths are thus classified:—23 from measles, 106 from fevers, 29 from dysentery, 6 from diarrhœa, and 136 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·1 per 1,000 per annum.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. Company's steam-ship Caledonia, which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon, carried over eight hundred passengers to Europe. At noon the passengers' pavilion at the Apollo Bunder was crowded to over-flowing by passengers as well as by their numerous friends, who had come to wish them *bon voyage*. Hearty and cordial were the leave-takings, and the bustle and noise created by porters carrying passengers' luggage made the bunder appear very lively. Amongst the passengers who left by the steamer were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, and Mrs. and Miss Candy; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, and Miss Parsons; Lord Fincastle, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Colonel Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., and Lady and Miss Hudson; Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, R.E., V.C., Director of Military Education in India, and Mrs. R. C. Hart; Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Commanding Sind District, Punjab Commaud, and Mrs. Symons; the Hon'ble Mr. E. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin; Miss Drummond, the daughter of H. E. Rear-Admiral Drummond, Commanding the East India Station; Mr. J. Macpherson, barrister-at-law; Bishop Thoburn and Mrs. Thoburn; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. McConaghey, M.D., Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Poona; Mr. G. A. Meakin; Captain and Mrs. Peel, and others. Amongst those present in the pavilion to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy were his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan; Mr. F. Beaman, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Belgaum; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate; Messrs. Cowasji Dadabhoy; Crishnamookhram Atmaram Mehta; Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, solicitor; Premchund Roychund; Kallabhay Lalloobhai, &c. About 1-30 p.m., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and Mr. Beaman, came from the Yacht Club to the bunder, where they were received by those present. The Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan and Mr. Krishnamookhram decorated Mr., Mrs. and Miss Candy with floral wreaths, and presented them with bouquets, which compliments they acknowledged with courtesy. After shaking hands with all, and bidding them good bye, the party stepped into the police steam-launch and proceeded on board the steamer. Captain and Mrs. Peel and Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, who had been staying at the Government House as guests of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, drove to the bunder, in company of his Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck, Major R. Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, and Captain Berkley Levett, A.D.-C. to Lord Sandhurst, and left in the Government steam-launch for the mail steamer. Miss Drummond, the daughter of H. E. Rear-Admiral Drummond, was escorted by her father to the mail steamer. Mr. J. T. Hearne, the well-known bowler, known as the Middlesex Hearne, who had come here to complete his term with the Maharaja of Patiala in cricket, was also a passenger by the same steamer.

WRECK OF A COUNTRY CRAFT.

Early on Friday morning, a country craft, named Doria Dowlut, tindal Kiroo Lala, laden with cotton bales, was completely wrecked off amongst the rocks off Malabar Point Battery. The vessel left Bhownuggur some five days ago, laden with 209 bales of pressed cotton, and whilst approaching Bombay became entangled and dashed against the broken fishing stakes, and consequently sprang a leak. She then became unmanageable, and drifted by the force of the current, and the strong breeze that was blowing at the time, to the rocks off Malabar Point, where she lies foundered. Her crew consisted of a tindal and seven men. They have all been saved, but have lost all they possessed. As soon as this information reached Mr. P. F. de Souza, the Customs Preventive Officer in charge of the Chowpatty Station, he at once repaired to the scene of the disaster, and, assisted by the police, took measures to salve the bales of cotton which were floating on the water. Over forty bales have been recovered. On Saturday, the tindal reported the matter to the Port Officer, who is making inquiries in Bombay regarding the salvage, as the tindal is quite ignorant of the name of the consignee as well as of the shippers.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander W. Aves, arrived in harbour, on Saturday forenoon, from Aden, which port she left on the 14th instant, with the following details:—Two men, R. A., three men, No. 1 Company Bo. Sappers and Miners, fifteen men, 13th Bombay Infantry, twenty-eight men, three women, and three children, Ordnance Dept; three men, one woman and one child, Commissariat Dept; sixteen men, five women, and seven children, Aden troops; three men, Civil Dept. two hospital assistants and nine followers. The Mayo left here on the 25th September last and has since been cruising about between Somali Coast and Aden, with the exception of one visit to the Red Sea ports with the 1st Political Assistant Col. Ferris. She has come here to be docked for usual repairs, and will remain in harbour for about a fortnight and will then probably proceed to Port Blair. She had a fine passage throughout the voyage.

STABBING AFFRAY AT A FACTORY.

On Friday afternoon, a good deal of sensation was created amongst the employes in a sugar refining factory, at Dhakad Wady, Bhuleshwar, by reason of one of the men, named Juggaji Jeeva, being stabbed by means of a dagger by a Hindu, named Sondia Ameer, a notorious character, recently discharged from the jail after serving out a term of five years' rigorous imprisonment for theft. It appears that during accused's incarceration in prison, his wife left his house and went and lived in the keeping of the complainant. About 1 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, accused went to Carpenter Street, where his wife and complainant had been living, and finding his (accused's) son, a little boy, about eight or nine years old, playing in the street, took him to point out where complainant was employed. The boy took accused to the factory, and pointed out the complainant, who was then seated on some bags of sugar outside the factory. Accused on seeing complainant asked him what his name was, but before receiving a reply, he drew out from his belt a dagger and stabbed complainant several times. A number of workmen, who witnessed the assault, ran to complainant's rescue, and before accused could do any serious harm, they secured him. Policeman No. 1497, who was on beat close by, ran to the spot, and having disarmed the assailant, took him into custody. In the struggle which took place, the accused had his lower lip torn by complainant. Both of them were immediately conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment. Complainant is in no danger, as none of the wounds are serious. Both of them will probably be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

UPPER INDIA MOULVIS AND BOMBAY MUSSALMANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The communication of "A Loyal Mahomedan" in your valuable paper has unnecessarily drawn "Muslim Herald," an impartial Mahomedan daily paper, into the controversy. The mantle of defending this paper, rightly or wrongly, does not lie upon my shoulder, but it is superfluous boiling of blood on the part of your "loyal contributor." The history of the word "Nechar" is well-known. It is also well-known that the word is becoming notorious and odious to Mahomedans. The reason is obvious because the Mahomedan masses cannot for a moment entertain extreme views of this kind. The "Muslim Herald" in its contributed matter only referred indifferently to two persons—Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his follower, Nawab Mehdi Ali, better known as Mohsin-ul-Mulk. Now, Sir Syed is not in Bombay; nevertheless, his ideas are well represented here. It is a matter of history that wherever these pioneers of "Necherism" went, they sowed seed of discontent and created ill-feeling among different sections of the community. It is rather hard on the Mahomedans of Bombay that they should allow these strangers to sojourn among them to break their social amity, and creates ill-feeling. Whatever may be the outcome of these "prize-fighters'" contest, let the Mahomedans treat both of them indifferently.—Yours, &c.,

A DISGUSTED MAHOMEDAN.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 14th March, 1896 were for passengers, etc., Rs. 86,026 and for goods, etc. 129,591, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500 making altogether Rs. 216,117, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 257-4-6. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 2,19,016-6-11 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 260-11-9.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

The Tivoli Theatre was once more filled on Saturday with a large and appreciative audience, when Mr. Hudson and his popular troupe gave an excellent entertainment, an entirely new programme having been arranged for the evening. Mr. Hudson is so well known to theatre-goers in Bombay that it is needless to say that he and the members of his company did excellently from start to finish, and the numerous encores they received in the course of the evening indicated how pleased the audience were. The first part of the performance was opened by an overture by the company, after which Mr. Holland gave "The Yeoman's Wedding" in his usual good style, Mr. D. C. Smith following with a comic refrain. Miss Alston's song, "Somebody Loves me," was received with applause, and Miss May Dewhurst's graceful little dance was also much appreciated; Miss Morrison, too, succeeded in thoroughly amusing the audience. Mr. Hudson was, as usual, all there. His rendering of the "Farm Yard Gate" was received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. His last encore song, "The Windy man from Poona," whom everybody wished in—Church, fairly brought down the house. Miiss Onslow Mackay's fine contralto voice was heard to perfection in the beautiful song, "The Fog Bell," and she had to respond to two encores. This young lady only needs training to be a first-class singer. "The Automatic Invention, or the Sausage Roll," was side-splitting, and the interval of ten munites most fortunately followed to allow of the audience recovering their gravity. Mons. Provo did some wonderful tricks, the passing of the brass balls from hand to band being exceedingly clever. The dagger and lamp tricks were also very well done. Mr. Hudson's lecture on "Astronomy" was quite a treat, and was received with roars of laughter and rounds of applause. Miss Habgood's "grand pasquinade" was exceedingly clever, and the audience received her rendering of "Home Sweet Home" (paraphrase for left hand only) with a silence so perfect that one could almost have heard a pin drop. The continued rounds of applause at the finish showed how much her performance was appreciated. The other members of the company acquitted themselves well, Mr. Harry Shine in the "Recruiting Sargeant" causing much merriment, especially to the Regulars who had crowded the back of the theatre. The performance will be repeated this evening, and anyone wishing to spend an enjoyable hour or two should go to the Tivoli Theatre.

THE GOWALIA CERCLE.

The members of the Gowalia Cercle celebrated their second annual gathering at "Somerset House," the residential bungalow of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayebji, on Friday evening. The Cercle was started two years ago, and has for its object the promotion of friendly and social intercourse amongst all classes and encouragement to educational efforts, by holding meetings for literary lectures and discussions.

"Somerset House," which was placed at the disposal of the Cercle by the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tayebji, was very tastefully illuminated. The artistically designed furniture in the drawing room, quite in harmony with the rich pictures and other ornamental decorations, looked to very great advantage. The spacious and beautifully laid out gardens and foregrounds of "Somerset House," which has a charming situation on Breach Candy, looked very pretty, as the moon beams played through the trees giving a lovely appearance to the refreshment tables arranged on the tennis court.

The guests began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and were received by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, president, Messrs. Sorab P. N. Wadia, Jehangier R. M. Patel, A. P. M. Mehta, J.P. M. Mehta, Hasan Tyebji, and other members of the committee. Amongst those present were: the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Dr. and Mrs. D. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayebji, Dr. and Mrs. D. MacDonald, Mr. Nazmudin Tayebji, Mrs. and the Misses D. Gostling, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. and Mrs. Wimbridge, Mr. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsedji A. Wadia, Rev. Fr. Dreckmann, Rev. Fr. Bochum, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy, Dr., Mrs. and Miss F. B. Seervai, Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Tavaria, Dr. M. D. Cama, Messrs. D. F. Cama, Mrs. P. N. Wadia, Mrs. H. N. Seervai, Mrs. Dady Homjiseth, the Misses K. R. Cama, the Misses D. Vakil, Miss H. S. Seervai, Miss Nanabhai, Messrs. Piroz D. Lam, Maneck R. Billimoria, Nosher F. B. Seervai, Fardunji Pestonji Jehangier, Fardunji Sorabji Jehangier, Mahomed A. Hyderi, Ali N. Tayebji, D. D. Kanga, F. D. M. Lalkaka, A. D. Lalkaka, R. D. Wadia, Minocher Ardeshir Vakil, Maneckji C. Petit, H. M. Mehta, Sorab H. Batliwala, P. H. Vakil, Ardeshir C. Sethna, Jehangier K. Mehta, N. P. Pavri, &c.

Having passed an hour in conversation, the guests adjourned to the excellent refreshment bouffets laid out in the open air on a tennis court. Having enjoyed themselves in the open air, all returned to the hall, where Mr. C. J. Readymoney recited a passage from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. Mr. J. B. Petit followed with a recitation in French; and Miss B. Gostling, at the earnest request of those present, recited "The King's Jester," which pleased the audience so much that they asked her for another, to which she kindly responded. This was followed by a Persian recitation from Mr. R. D. Wadia; and Mr. P. Taleyarkhan enlivened the gathering with a few songs to the strain of Mr. H. M. Mehta's violin. Miss F. B. Seervai recited with great effect from the "Taming of the Shrew," and earned a well-deserved applause. Before the guests dispersed, the president, on behalf of the "Cercle," thanked theladies and gentlemen for the encouragement and pleasure they had given to the members by their presence, and hoped that such gatherings, besides promoting friendly intercourse among the members and their friends, would also help to cause an increase in the number of members. He then sincerely thanked Mr. Justice Tyebji for kindly placing his bungalow at the disposal of the "Cercle" committee for the occasion. Mr. Hasan Tyebji, one of the secretaries, observed that thanks were due to Mr. Sorab P. N. Wadia, the treasurer, for the great trouble he had taken to make that evening's gathering a complete success. The Imperial String Band was in attendance, and entertained the gathering to a selection of music.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

On Thursday at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Emily Ghose was charged with having wilfully murdered her husband the Rev. B. C. Ghose, by poisoning him with arsenic, and a native convert named Solomon was charged with aiding and abetting the crime. Mr. Hume, the Government Solicitor, said the deceased was a native Christian minister, and had been married to the first accused, who was also a native Christian, for eighteen years. The second accused had boarded in their house, but had been turned out on account of misconduct with a female residing in the same house. Solomon then took up his residence elsewhere, and Mrs. Ghose used to secretly visit him, and an intrigue existed between them. It would be shown that previous to the alleged murder the second accused went to a chemist's shop in Dhurrumtolah Street and made enquiries as to the cost, method of purchase and toxic effects of arsenic. On the 14th instant the deceased complained of headache and of ill-health, and the first accused, in company with a native lad named Biswas went out for the ostensible purpose of buying some medicine. She went direct to the house of the second accused, and after some conversation she, accompanied by him and Biswas, went to a chemist's shop close by entered alone and bought some white powder (arsenic). She spoke to the lad Biswas telling him he was not to listen to her conversation with Solomon, and the conversation which passed was conducted in an undertone. Returning from the chemist's shop and when near the house of the deceased Solomon went away and the first accused, still accompanied by the lad, went upstairs where her husband was lying on a couch. She then got some sugar and water and mixed up some white substance in a spoon which she handed to her husband, who swallowed the mixture prepared for him. After taking the medicine he said, "What is this you have given me?" and she replied, "It is a powder." A fewminutes after taking the mixture deceased fell ill and commenced vomiting. The lad then asked Mrs. Ghose what she had given the deceased, remarking that the medicine smelled of camphor. She replied that it contained camphor. During the night she gave her husband three other doses of medicine, after each of which he grew worse, and died early next morning. Mrs. Ghose did her best to hide the fact, and attributed the cause of death to cholera. However the news leaked out and some ministers came to see the deceased. Mrs. Ghose than said that she and her husband had a quarrel the night previously, and that deceased had threatened to poison himself. She added if a post mortem examination is held and traces of arsenic are found you need not be surprised. She did her best to stifle the enquiry, and offered money to Superintendent Davis and Inspector Mulchoy to hush the matter up. The prosecution had a number of letters which had passed between the prisoners and some other letters, all of which would be read to the Court at the proper time. Dr Gibbons and the boy Biswas having been examined the case was adjourned till the 27th instant.

The final report on the mustard crops in Assam is somewhat more favourable than last year in Lower Assam, and to a greater degree in Jaintia. In Upper Assam, however, where the crop is later than lower down the valley, it has suffered much from want of rain.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant C. E. Wood, 17th Bengal Infantry, is detailed for the garrison class, Chakrata.

General Leave of Absence is granted to Major-M. W. P. Block, R. A., from 1st April 1896 to 5th July 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Military Works Department, Bombay Command.

Major F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Department, to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenants H. J. M. Macandrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and F. W. Evatt, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, withdraw from the garrison class.

Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, Royal Engineers is transferred from the Bengal to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

Privilege Leave of Absence is granted to Lieut. A. J. Peile, R. A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 8th April to 5th July next.

Major J. Shakespear, D. S. O., Leinster Regiment, proceeds home on vacating his appointment as Superintendent, South Lushai Hills.

Major W. S. Birdwood, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, and Major C. R. Phillips, 19th Bombay Infantry, have passed the examination for tactical fitness for command.

Privilege Leave is granted to Captain J. C. Remington, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge Bombay Division, Military Works, for three months, from 10th April.

Lieutenant J. Duncan, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been appointed officiating Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. Duncan, who has been appointed to command the Poona District.

Major H. W. Brackenbury, Royal Artillery and Major A. F. G. Richardson, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, have passed the examination for tactical fitness for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, is pleased to make the following appointments:—26th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant T. A. Granger to officiating medical charge of the Regiment. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant E.C. McLeoa to officiating medical charge of the Regiment.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that on and after the 1st January 1896, recomendations for promotions to second lieutenancies of warrant officers or non-commissioned officers shall, except in the case of candidates who have performed specially meritorious service, or distinguished service in the field, only be entertained on the following conditions:—(a) That the candidate for promotion shall, when recommended—(1) not be of a lower rank than that of Corporal; (2) have not less than two years' service; (3) be under 24 years of age. (b) That the candidate shall, when selected—(1) have attained the rank of Sergeant and be under 26 years of age; (2) hold a 1st-class certificate of education, or equivalent educational qualifications; (3) have a clear regimental defaulter-sheet; (4) be unmarried.

The following are the reliefs between India, England and the Colonies during 1896-97:—30th Field Battery, Colchester to India; 8th Field Battery, India to Christchurch; 3rd Field Battery, Aldershot to India; 68th Field Battery, India to Shorncliffe; 80th Field Battery, Woolwich to India; 2nd Field Battery, India to Woolwich; 57th Field Battery, Woolwich to India; 39th Field Battery, India to Woolwich; No. 33 Company Southern Division, Portsmouth to India; No. 3 Company Southern Division, India to Portsmouth; 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, Malta to India; 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, India to Aden; 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, Aden to Devonport; 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, India to Mauritius and Cape; 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Mauritius and Cape to India; 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, Aldershot to India; 2nd Battalion Scots Fusiliers, India to Chatham; 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, Egypt to India; 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, India to Dover.

The following appointments have been made:—11th Bengal Lancers.—Major S. B. Beatson to be Second-in-Command, and to remain seconded. Major F. H. R. Drummond to be Second-in-Command sub. pro tem. but to continue to serve with the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse. Major F. G. Delamain and Captain H. Wright to move up in the grade of Squadron Commanders. Captain R. A. Carruthers to be Squadron Commander sub. pro tem. 8th Bengal Infantry.—Captain G. M. Evans to be Wing Commander. 10th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant T. S. Barton 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. R. D. Churchill, from Surrey Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 40th Pathans.—2nd Lieutenant W. A. S. Walker, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer. 22nd Madras Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant A. Shairp, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer. 11th Madras Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant A. Shairp, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 6th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. H. B. Anderson, from 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant W. B. T. Abbey, from 7th Bombay Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer. Lieutenant C. W. Tribe, 38th Dogras, to be Officiating District Recruting Officer, Jullundur.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

Final orders have now been issued for the carrying out of the relief of the troops in Chitral and the Malakand. The 24th Punjab Infantry and 45th Sikhs arrive at Nowshera on the 5th and 6th April, leave on the 8th and arrive at Malakand in the 11th. The relieved troops leave on the 13th, reach Nowshera on the 16th, and proceed thence the following day by rail to their destinations. The troops for Chitral, consisting of a section of No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, the 28th Punjab Infantry and the 2nd battalion 5th Goorkha Rifles concentrate at Nowshera by the 25th April and leave on the 27th. They arrive at Malakand on the 1st and at Dir on the 8th May, whence the force will proceed in two parties to Killa Drosh the relieved troops returning in the same manner, and the whole leaving Dir on the 22nd and reaching Nowshera about the 1st June. All the troops will be equipped and move on field service scale of strengths, establishments and camp equipage, but on relief scale of baggage and with a discretional amount of quartermaster's stores. Only eight combatant officers proceed with the native infantry regiments. The troops and followers will be given the usual concessions as regards clothing and batta that are allowed when their location is beyond the frontier.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE POLO TOURNAMENT.

The second match of the semi-finals in this tournament was fought off at Mardan onTuesday afternoon, the opponents being the Guides 1st team and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. The former team consisted of Major Younghusband, Captain Egerton, Mr. Davies and Mr. Maclean; whilst the 2nd Punjab Cavalry was represented by Messrs. Luck, Peek, Crocker and Cook. The match was perhaps the fastest and best of the tournament so far, and though the Guides had substantially the best of it, yet the 2nd Punjab Cavalry played up with the greatest spirit and gave their opponents plenty of galloping to beat them. At the call of time the score stood thus: Guides seven goals and four subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary made by the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. In the final tie, which will be played off on Friday, the Guides 1st team will play the Guides 2nd team, and as these two have been made up as evenly as possible, a very close and hotly contested match is anticipated.

The ravages of cholera were much greater throughout India and Burma during 1894 than in the previous year, though they were not as great as in 1892, when 762,695 deaths were recorded. The victims for the year first named numbered 529,049 as compared with 218,113 in 1893. In Bengal the increase was phenomenal, the records showing 236,150 deaths in 1894 as against 126,976 the preceding year. The death-rate per mile of the population, based on the 1891 census returns, was 3·32 as compared with 1·78 in 1893. Out of 46 districts 35 recorded deaths from cholera in every month of the year, and in three districts only was the disease absent for two consecutive months or more. The greatest mortality for the Province as a whole was reached in June, July, and May, respectively, ranking next in order; but in Bengal Proper the death-rates were highest in January. Although crowds of pilgrims, numbering from 30,000 up to 70,000 attended the more important fairs, there was no increase of cholera cases in the districts in which the fairs were held.

Lord Hawke had a somewhat curious experience when he arrived at Johannesburg with the English cricketing team. He and Sir T. C. O'Brien had accepted an invitation to become the guests of Mr. Abe Bailey during their stay in the Golden City. On arrival at the Johannesburg Station, however, they were surprised to be met with the intimation from their host's representative that Mr. Bailey was sorry he could not personally welcome them as he was in prison. Lord Hawke and Sir Thomas, nevertheless, accepted the extraordinary circumstances in good part, and had a comfortable time at the residence of Mr. Bailey.

SIR H. JOHNSTON'S FINAL SUCCESSES.

THE SLAVE-RAIDING CHIEFS UTTERLY ROUTED.

We resume the interesting account given in the Zomba *Gazette* of the taking of Mlozi's stronghold and the hanging of this powerful slave-raiding Chief:—

"After the acceptance of the flag of truce two Arabs came out of the town and spoke with the Commissioner who, however, declined to discuss terms with any other persons than Mlozi and Kopa Kopa. There was a short delay and then Mlozi made an appearance, but his actions were very much open to suspicion. He came a short way out of the main gate and desired that the Commissioner might come up and speak to him face to face. The Commissioner was standing with a knot of officers and some Sikhs about 100 yards from the ramparts, but was advised to go no further, as Mlozi seemed to be on the point of bolting back into his stockade and ordering his men to fire on the British whilst they were within range. Mlozi, however, advanced a few steps nearer to the Commissioner and both parties spoke from a short distance. Mlozi asked what terms the Commissioner was prepared to grant him if he gave up the stockade. He was informed that the only thing that would be promised if the stockade were immediately surrendered into the hands of the British and if Mlozi's men laid down their arms, would be the lives of Mlozi, the other Arabs and their men, but this offer was made under the condition of immediate surrender. Mlozi returned to the stockade without replying, but shortly afterwards re-appeared and said that he would only discuss the terms of peace if the Commissioner walked unarmed into the stockade, and added, before anything else could be said, that the Arabs meant to fight it out to the end, and that if the British wanted them they must come in and take them. The white flags were then pulled down, not before an attempt had been made at the other end of the town to kill Lieut. Alston, who was fortunately missed by the bullets. He had taken advantage of the truce to walk up to the walls of the stockade.

The bombardment was then resumed and preparations were made for carrying the place by assault, but the Arab fire was so not that the Commissioner demurred to the assault taking place until the enemy had been further weakened and a better idea obtained of the most vulnerable part of the defences. A short lull occurred, therefore, during which Major Edwards and Major Bradshaw arrived from Karonga, and Major Edwards took over command from Lieut. H. Coape-Smith. The situation at this juncture was this:—A small village, 250 yards to the eastward from the main entrance of Mlozi's stockade, was held by the principal force of the British under very little cover and they were much harassed by the enemy's fire. The reserves and the hospital camp were at another small village, at the foot of the house-shaped hill to the north-east. A dry nullah or empty river-bed, running between the north-west corner of Mlozi's and the Rukuru, was held by two parties of men under Lieut. E. Alston and Major F. C Trollope, respectively. These two officers had a very disagreeable time of it. This old nullah had been for years the common sewer of the place. It had to be occupied by Lieut. Alston and Major Trollope for 18 hours under a pouring rain, in an indescribable strench, without shelter of any kind from the rain or the enemy's bullets. It was impossible to stand upright under danger of being shot; indeed, one or two of the Atonga soldier lost their lives here in raising their head every now and then above the level of the nullah. Nevertheless, the holding of this nullah cut off the enemy's safest method of retreat and exasperated them more than any other of our proceedings. To the south a body of skirmishers was posted and maintained during two days by Mr. Walter Gordon Cumming. These were in touch with Lieut. Alston and with the main camp at the first village mentioned. Thus Mlozi's camp was completely encircled by our men.

Nevertheless, the bombardment which was resumed at noon on the 3rd December effected no breach in the walls. It was, therefore, resolved that preparations should be made for carrying the place by assault on the following morning: but just as the bombardment was coming to a close an Ahenga chief who had escaped from Mlozi's came to the British Camp and pointed out to the Commissioner the where-abouts of the strong building in which Mlozi and his fighting men were taking shelter. Sergt.-Major Devoy laid the 9-pounder gun on this aim and placed three shells in succession in this building. The result took us absolutely by surprise. A tremendous "sortie" occurred on the part of the enemy who rushed out of the town in two directions, covering his rush with sharp volleys which did us some damage. Under cover of this simultaneous rush a large number of women and children ran for the nearest British camp where they found safety, but the British force, undismayed, closed up to a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy in which tremendous execution was done by our regular volleys. Without waiting for further reinforcements Lieuts. Coape-Smith and de Herries Smith clambered on to the ramparts with 30 Sikhs and Lieut. de H. Smith jumped from the ramparts into the town where he was immediately shot down by a gun from Mlozi's house. He fell with his right arm shattered, Lieut. Coape-Smith jumped down immediately afterwards and together with Mr. Walter Gordon Cumming who had forced his way through a gate picked up their wounded comrade, and carried him off in safety to a place of shelter where Mr. Gordon Cumming bound up the wounded arm. Major Trollope and Lieut. Alston had by this time also scaled the ramparts but were not followed by many of their Atonga soldiers. Seeing the Sikhs on the walls Major Edwards and Major Bradshaw, followed by Commander Cullen and the Commissioner, rushed up to the main gateway. The two Majors scrambled over the walls, while Commander Cullen brought up his 7-pounder gun and made a breach through which he and the Commissioner passed into the town, followed by innumerable Wankonde, our native allies, armed with spears, who forthwith proceeded to drive out all the cattle. Dr. Poole Lieut. Commander E. L. Rhoades and the other officers were also within the town, and in the gathering darkness, a hand-to-hand combat took place between the British officers and Sikhs, on the one hand, and the obstinate defenders on the other. It was pitch dark before the last shot was fired and, then, in the light of the burning houses, the Europeans gradually met together and the one cry was "Where is Mlozi?"

Mlozi we had learned before, had been wounded by one of the three shells which had caused the "sortie:" in fact, it was a panic caused by his being wounded which brought about the rush from the doomed city. He had been seen to take refuge in the house from which Lieut. Smith was shot, After being practically "cornered" in the house a hole was made through the roof by Lieut. Coape-Smith; he and his men were told to consider themselves as prisoners and to cease their fire or take the consequences. They did not immediately reply, but shortly aftewards a Sikh was shot dead by them from a loophole, and several other Sikhs were severely wounded. Consequently no mercy was shown, and the roof was set fire to and the men surrounding Mlozi rushed out, many of them losing their lives under the Sikhs' volleys. The house was then entered and apparently Mlozi disappeared. Major Edwards placed a guard over it and we were returning to camp somewhat disappointed when the welcome news arrived that Mlozi had been captured. After the main body of the troops had left, Sergeant-Major Bandawe of the Atonga had crept into the house and had found Mlozi in a secret hiding place. He had a hand-to-hand combat with one of Mlozi's men whom he succeeded in killing with a spear. He then carried off Mlozi literally with the strength of his right arm and brought him a prisoner into the camp. Kopa-Kopa was found the next morning lying dead just outside the stockade having been killed by Mr. Gordon Cumming in the first "sortie." Three other Arabs were also found lying dead round the stockade.

The total number of men killed on Mlozi's side outside the stockade was 151 and inside about 65, but, as to the numbers that were pursued and despatched by the infuriated Wankonde, we know little, except that native report asserts that very few of Mlozi's fighting men survived the 3rd of December. Major Edwards, as he entered the stockade, took every precaution to save the women and children who were cooped up there—596 wretched slaves were successfully conveyed to the British Camp.

The total loss on the part of the British was:—one British Officer (Lieut. G. de Herries Smith, 45th Sikhs), dangerously wounded; one Sikh (Sepoy Jamle Singh of the 36th Sikhs), shot dead from Mlozi's house; three Atonga Regulars; 6 Sikhs and 4 Atonga wounded.

Early in the morning of the 4th December Mlozi, whose wound turned out to be only a slight abrasion of the skin of the forehead, was tried by a council of the native Wankonde chuief nder the presidency of the Commissioner for having killed certain of their people in his recent slave-raids on the villages of Kameme and Soche, and was by them found guilty and sentenced to death. The death sentenced was sanctioned by the Commissioner who however, first consulted all the officers of the expeditton before giving his decision, all of whom were unanimously of the opinion that there were no alleviating circumstances which might justify a mitigation of the death penalty.

Mlozri was therefore, hanged at 1 p.m, on the 4th of December.

Mllozi was a Senga Arab and, as such, a native of British Central Africa, and consequently was tried and sentenced by the recognised native chiefs of the district in which his crimes had been committed.

Prince Sir Jehan Kadr Mirza is suffering from a severe attack of fever. He has been unable to attend the Viceroy's Legislative Council for the last three weeks, and the question which was to have been asked by him in reference to the result of the Opium Commission was therefore not put.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE BRITISH NAVY TO BE STRENGTHENED.

TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS OF MONEY NEEDED THIS YEAR.

The First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on Monday (2nd inst.) made his promised explanation of the naval policy of the Government. He pointed out that an increase in the number of our ships must be accompanied by large expenditure in various other directions along the whole line of naval requirements. There must not only be more ships, but more men, more centres of training, more accommodation on shore and at sea. The ships could be built as rapidly as the guns for them could be constructed, or the officers and men could be trained. The Government had endeavoured to meet the great requirements of the navy in every department, and they were not proceeding in any haphazard way.

4,900 MORE MEN.

Developing his plans, he explained that the "personnel" of the navy would be increased by 4,900 men, of whom 1,800 would be seamen, a little more than 1,000 engine-room men, 340 artificers, and 500 marines. The number of men in the navy, which was 61,400 ten years ago and 88,850 in 1895, would thus be increased to 93,750. We had now more ships at sea, more in the Channel, more in the Mediterranean, and more in the Chinese waters; and efficient ships had been substituted for old ones. The organisation of a Flying Squadron (and at the mention of this the House cheered heartily) had also added largely to the number of our ships afloat, and he highly praised the dockyards for the rapidity and skill with which these ships had been commissioned and sent to sea.

GUNS AND ARMAMENT.

Turning to the question of ordnance and armament, he expressed the view that scarcely sufficient provision had been made under this head during the past few years, and he asked the House, amid cheers, to assent to an increase of £850,000 on vote 10 for ordnance and ammunition, the vote of £1,693,000 for the current year being increased to £2,543,000, an increase of more than 50 per cent. To those who thought this too much he replied, "Check the number of ships if you wish, but do not starve them of their proper supplies."

MORE DOCKS.

Increased dock accommodation was wanted, and there was a long desired extention of the Mole at Gibraltar, together with other works there. Three new docks would, therefore, be constructed at Gibraltar instead of the one which Parliament originally contemplated, and the cost would be two and a quarter milions in addition to the £360,000 already provided. An Irish member here cried "Oh" in a particularly dolorous tone; but Mr. Goschen went on to insist, amid cheers, on the absolute necessity of this step. A new dock in the Mauritius was also necessary, and preliminary surveys would be made there and at Simon's Town' Cape of Good Hope. There would also be works at Dover, but that was a matter for the future.

A JUMP FROM EIGHT MILLIONS TO FOURTEEN.

The works he had enumerated, with certain minor matters, including a provision for magazines of ordnance, would raise the amount of the naval works provision of last year from £8,500,000 to £14,000,000, which would be the amount of the vote asked for on this head. He was allowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that that right hon, gentleman would put aside the surplus of the past year, after satisfying the Supplementary Estimates, to be a fund which in the first instance would cover this expenditure instead of being applied to the reduction of debt. Mr. Goschen went on to explain that 105 ships and 62 torpedo-boat destroyers had been commenced, some finshed, and some in course of construction between 1889 and 1896, and, though that was a formidable list, he must ask the House to add to it. The Supplementary Naval Estimate which be submitted to the House would be for about £1,100,000, of which £150,000 was for wages aud dockyards for the additional work recently carried on, £300,000 for armour, £325,000 for stores, and £200,000 to armaments, munition, guns, and Maxims,

18 NEW WARSHIPS AND 28 TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

Proceeding to announce the new ship-building programme, he explained that it was proposed to build five new battleships, four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers, and 28 torpedo-boat destroyers. The number of cruisers represented the deliberate opinion of the Board of Admirality as necessary to the requirements of the navy, and it was proposed that all Lord Spencer's unfinished shipsand all the new once should be completed by July 1899. The total of the Navy Estimates for the year would be £21,822,000, as against £18,701,000 last year, or a total increase of £3,122,000. The vote for new construction would be for the year £7,355,000, as against £5,393,000 last year. Finally, he explained that the total combined naval programme of Lord Spencer and himself from 1889 to 1899 would add 12 battleships, 10 first-class cruisers, 16 second-class cruisers, 8 third-class crusers, and 20 torpedo-boat destroyers to our navy at a total cost of 18 or 29 millions. The cost of naval works was £14,000,000, and the Naval Estimates for the year were £22,000,000.

TO COST TEN MILLIONS.

His own programme of construction would cost £10,000,000, but would be extended over three years. He urged that these estimates had been framed solely on considerations of self-defence, based on the special conditions of this country, which were not those of any other country in the world, and he declared that they ought not to excite the jealousy or emulation of any foreign Power. The right hon, gentleman concluded a speech which had occupied an hour and thirty-five minutes, and when he sat down the debate was at once adjourned, according to promise, to enable the House to consider the Government plans at its leisure. The Duke of York, who had listened attentively to every word of Mr. Goschen's speech from the Royal seat in the Peers' Gallery just over the clock, departed while the cheers which followed Mr. Goschen's last words were still rolling through the Chamber.

ITALIAN DISASTER IN ABYSSINIA.

On Saturday (Feb. 29) King Humbert reviewed at Naples the troops about to embark for Erythrea. In a short address to the soldiers, his Majesty called upon them to emulate the glorious example set by those who had consecrated with their blood the land for which they were bound. On the same date Gen. Baraetieri, who was about to be superseded in the supreme command of the troops in Abyssinia by Gen. Baldissera, appears to have suddenly determined to attack the advanced position of Shoans around Adowa.

He advanced with three columns, each of which was in communication with the other, and a geneal reserve The right column, that of Gen. Dabormida, consisted of six white battalions, four batteries, and a battalion of light milttia. The centre column, under Gen. Arimondi, was composed of five white battalions, a detachment of native troops, and two batteries The column on the left, which was led by Gen. Albertone, comprised four native battalions and four batteries of artillery. Gen. Ellena was in reserve with four white battalions, one of natives, and two batteries of quick-firing guns. The troops set out at nine o'clock at night, taking advantage of the brilliant moonlight. By break of day the mountain ridges, which were found evacuated, were occupied almost simultaneously by Gen. Albertone a Gen. Dabormida, and Gen. Baratieri, who had meanwhile advanced to the Rebbi Arienne Ridge, was at once apprised of the sucess of the operation. Soon afterwards, however, the left wing, under Gen. Albertone which had advanced beyond the position prescribed for it, became hotly engaged. It was forced back by overwhelming masses of the Shoans; the brigades sent to support it were unable to advance owing to the difficulties of the ground and the vigour of the general attack now made by the enemy, and the whole army was forced into a retreat which for some time was of a very disorderly character. The fighting on the side of the Shoans was of the most determined character, they, at one point, forcing their way into the midst of the Italian ranks and firing point blank at the officers. Gen. Galliano, the defender of the Makalle Fort, was among the killed. There is as yet no news respecting the extent of the Italian losses, but it is certain that they have been very great. It is believed in Rome that Gen. Baratieri decided on the attack in the hope of striking a decisive blow at the enemy before being superseded in the supreme command by Gen. Baldissera. The "Daily News" correspondent says the charge upon which Gen. Baratieri will be tried by court-martiale is based on a statement in his despatch to the effect that he quitted the field while fighting was still going on, and before he had ascertained the fate of the columns under Gen. Arimondi and Dabormida. It is announced that the Government has decided to call out the entire Reserve Class of 1872, amounting to 80,000, men, for home garrison duties, while it is reported that the immediate despatch of twenty-four battalions of infantry and six batterries of artillery to Erythrea has been ordered. Gen. Baldissera has been appointed commander of the Italian forces in Africa, and invested with full civil and military powers. Gen. Baratieri has been relieved of his functions as Governor of Erythrea.—The Italian Ministry, on March 4, unanimously decided to resign, and the King was informed of their dicision. Popular excitement throughout Italy respecting the terrible disaster in Abyssinia is increasing, and demonstrations in all the chief towns have been held in denunciation of the African policy of the Government. Riots have occurred, especially in Milan, where the soldiers were called out to disperse the people, and order was not restored until one man had been killed and several wounded. The defeat of the Italian forces is regarded by Germany as an event of the utmost gravity, because of its probable consequence weakining the Triple Alliance.

DISASTER TO ITALIAN TROOPS.

ROUTED BY THE SHOANS.

3,000 ITALIANS KILLED.

A terrible disaster has overtaken the Italian army now operating in Abyssinia. Last Saturday General Baratieri suddenly determined to attack the advanced positions of the Shoans around Adowa. He advanced with there columns, each of which was in communication with the others, and a general reserve. The right column—that of General Dabormida—consisted of six white battalions, four batteries, and a battalion of light militta. The centre column, under General Arimondi, was composed of five white battalions, a detachment of native troops, and two batteries. The column on the left, which was led by General Albertone, comprised four native battalions and four batteries of artillery. General Ellena was in reserve with four white battalions, one of natives, and batteries of quick firing guns.

A NIGHT MARCH.

The troops set out at nine o'clock at night, taking advantage of the brilliant moonlight. Their objective was, in the first instance, the occupation of the Rebbi Arienne ridge to the right, and of the Chidene Meret ridge on the left. These ridges, over which two quasi-parallel roads run, are separated by a characteristic mountain peak called Mount Rajo; but beyond that to the westward, communicating between the two routes, the way becomes relatively easy, both roads indeed being in sight of one another. The march was carried out in accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's plans, and by break of day the ridges, which were found evacuated, were occupied almost simultaneously by General Albertone and General Dabormida. General Baratieri, who had meanwhile advanced to the Rebbi Arienne ridge, was at once apprised cf the success of the operation.

FIGHTING.

At seven o'clock in the morning the headquarters staff heard rather sharp firing going on towards the left, beyond the Chidene Meret ridge, in the direction of Adowa. The column of General Dabormida wss thereupon pushed forwards a little, with orders to take up a position towards the Marian Sciavitu, so that it might be the better able to support Albertone's brigade red co-operate with it. At the same time the brigade of General Arimondi, the centre column, was ordered to move to the right on to the Rebbi Arienne ridge. Soon after 7-30 the thunder of guns was heard in the direction of Abba Jarima, about three and a half miles from the position occupied by General Baratieri.

It turned out that the left column—Albertone's—was engaged with the enemy, but far in advance of the position prescribed for it. A note to this effect soon reached General Baratieri. It informed him the Turito battalion, which had been sent forward from the ridge towards Adowa, was hotly engaged, and that General Albertone was deploying all his force to extricate it. The Commander-in-Chief therupon ordered General Arimondi to occupy, first of all with the Bersaglieri and then with the rest of his force, a projecting spur of the Chidene Meret ridge for the purpose of supporting Albertone, while two quick-firing batteries were pushed forward on the position.

Meanwhile, very hot fighting was going on along the crest of the hills towards Adowa. Instructions were dispatched without delay to General Dabormida to move in support towards the left, and give more direct assistance to the harassed brigade of Albertone.

RETREATING.

It is not known whether this order ever reached its destination. But, in any case before it was carried out, great masses of the enemy has debouched on the crest to the right and left, and forced General Albertone to fall back. The retreat was at first conducted in good order.

At this moment large and numerous bodies of the enemy, taking advantage of the broken ground, gathered once more, and made strenuous efforts to envelop the Italian force, while another party, which had got a lodgment on the mountain, succeeded in forcing two battalions of Bersaglieri to beat a hasty retreat. At the same time, the battalions of the Brosaiti Regiment abandoned their position, the result being that the Alpine battalion of the reserve had to give way.

BOLDNESS OF THE SHOANS.

In the meantime, the Shoans, climbing the slope with great boldness, had reached the position held by General Arimondi, and forcing their way into the very midst of the Italian ranks, fired almost point blank at the officers. The fight was stern and stubborn, but in the confusion a retreat could not be conducted with calm. Later on, the officers were able to order a retreat of some sort, but owing to a misunderstanding, easy enough in these winding and difficult paths, the column divided. One part, with Colonels Brusati and Stevani, went towards Wai-Hapma, and the other, with General Baratieri, General Ellena, and Colonel Valenzano, fell back upon Addi Kuzai.

Another description of the battle says:—Ultimately the entire Italian army fell back towards Belessa with fearful loss of life, and with the loss of forty pieces of artillery. The "Popolo Romano," moreover, announces that General Baratieri, who was himself wounded, lost sixty pieces of artillery, nearly half the entire amount he possesses. In addition, all the ammunition and provisions were lost.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Kobe, via Shanghai, March 1 ("Times").—The King of Corea remains in the Russian Legation at Seoul.

Internal risings continue.

It is rumoured that Japan is m king advances to Russia with a view to the establishment of a dual control over Corea. Marquis Yamagata will accompany the Japanese embassy which is going to Russia for the Dzar's coronation, and it is believed that he will negotiate a treaty of alliance.

The St. Petersburg "Viedomosti" publishes an interesting article on the Corean question, of which the subjoined is a summary:—

Corea, divided against itself by domestic strife, and ruined by the prolonged occupation of the Japanese army, cannot be left in its present condition, as it constitutes a permanent element of disorder. An end must be put to this abnormal state of affairs in the interests of peace and the further development of the East. Corea must remain independent, and Russia must acquire a harbour in the Far East which is free from ice all the year round. The achievement of this object is the task of Russia on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Its accomplishment cannot be postponed. When Russia protested against the surrender of the Leao-tong Peninsula to Japan the aim of her objections was to prevent the Japanese from reducing the independence of Corea to a mere formula by occupying the Peninsula and by closing the egress of Russia to the open sea for an indefinite period, and from thus becoming a standing danger to the world's tranquillity. Should affairs in Corea assume a threatening aspect in consequence of unforeseen events, Russia alone will have to take upon herself the restoration of order in the Far East. The English quite unnecessarily raised an outcry against what they termed the predatory designs of Russia as soon as they received the news that 100 Russian sailors had been landed to protect the Legation at Seoul. Russia has never adopted any measures to acquire possession of Corea, and does not purpose to do so now. But the real and complete independence of that kingdom must form the basis of Russian policy in the Far East. The necessity of a Russian harbour navigable at all seasons of the year is beyond question. No proofs are needed, as it must be clear to everybody that a state equal in size to a sixth part of the globe cannot be expected to remain without a single harbour which is never closed by ice.

REPORTED RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

Among the English in China the belief in a secret treaty between China and Russia, facilitating the advance of the latter to the Gulf of Pechili, seems to be proof against all official and semi-official denials, says the "Times" of March 3. As an illustration of current rumours we give the following telegram, which we received last night from Shanghai, from which it is evident that the inventors of current reports have more imagination than knowledge. Some of the details are very ingenious. Russia is not only not only to hnve free use of Chinese harbours and arsenals, and to have liberty to buy horses and engage coolies, but her ships are to be provided by the Chinese Government which Chinese linguists! If other Powers object to these arrangements China is to plead "force majeure," and if the Powers do not accept this excuse, then Russia is to come to the rescue. One of the most mysterious stipurations is that Russia may march troops into Corea across the Yalu River, and "may erect forts in China south of Vladivostock," as if it were geographically possible to erect forts north of that town.

How great a price a country has to pay, if it goes to war without adequate preparation, is well shown by a paper of Mr. Giffen on the cost of the Franco German struggle of 1870-1, says *The Navy League Journal*. That war caused France a loss of £695,000,000, whilst Germany secured an actual gain of no less than £174,000,000. The direct expenditure upon the war was for France £164,000,000; for Germany £60,000,000. The loss to France was no lees than £19 per head of the population, or £76 per household. "Such," concludes the writer, "is the difference made to a country, firstly by being unprepared, and so having to spend more hastily; and secondly, by being the seat of the war."

It is announced that the German Government has decided, in compliance with complaints raised during the discussion of the Colonial estimates in the Reichstag, to abandon the system of granting concessions to English companies in German South-West Africa.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Aljofar, 65 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Damaun (19th March), with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared on Saturday last for Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 695 pilgrims as passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Parodi, arrived on the 20th March. From Genoa—Mr Mario Antonite, Mr Walter Guest, Mr T Morris, and Mr Reddeny. From Aden—Mr Bhicaji Cawasji and family, and 12 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons Captain, A H Acheson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain W G Shaw, Mr H A Pattman, Mr J McGovan, Mr Socrates Correa, Mr Visandas Thakardas and son, and 72 deck.

The Bombay Japan Line s s Heroshima Maru, 2031 tons, Captain C A Anderson, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Yokohama (13th February), via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and Mr Shallis and 4 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachee (19th March), with a general cargo, 18 horses, and the following passengers:—Mrs Yates and child, Mrs Dit as, Major and Mrs Drury and child, Lieutenant tiigie, Col and Mrs Fraser, Mrs Jaskin, Major Sinclair, Mr Burn, and 215 deck.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Valeria, 2843 tons, Captain a Fellner sailed on Saturday last for China and Japan, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Barker, Mr J B Jackson, Mr W M Abdool Rehman, Mr J P L Ortiez, Mr C Byramjee, Mr Sheltesma, Mr L Soyka, Mr Berg, Mrs Koch and infant, and 27 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

No.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
	Naseri	912	Raffin	R S Ports	23-3	B & P S N Co
	Hindenfels	19[illegible]	Loring	Kurrachee	24-3	Glade & Co
F	Matin	2433	Archer	London	23-3	W & A Graham
G	Taif	895	Dowie	Mauritius	28-3	H C Joosub
H	J Dielemere	2049	D'aspiago	Trieste	31-3	Bombay
K	Ettrickdale	1463	Stewart	London	31-3	T Morrison
L	Assyria	970		No fixed		Mackenzie
N	Hiroshima Maru	2031	Anderson	Japan	28-3	Tata & Son
O	Manningtry	2-4	White	N F		Bombay Co
P	Goa	1217	Collins	Zanzibar	28-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Bhownugger	2?-3	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	21-3	Do.
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Mangalore	2-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

No.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Imaum	2706	Pemberthy	Dunkirk	26-3	E Bates
2	Clydesdale	22[illegible]	Sharp	Hamburg	24-3	W & A Graham
3	R Rubattino	3[illegible]	Pardi	Genoa	[illegible]-4	C Barboro
5	Ravenna	[illegible]	Street	China N F	2-4	P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3018	Briscoe	London	4-4	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2314	Nicolich	Trieste	1-4	A Lloyds
	Maria Valerie	2841	Felner	China	21-3	A Lloyds
9	Aston Hall	2256	Mo[illegible]te	N F		E Bates
10	Marve	4451	Aquin	Antwerp		K Nixon
11	Methley Hall	[illegible]	Maguire	Liverpool		E Bates
13	Thorndale	1[illegible]7	Dickman	N F	2[illegible]	W & A Graham
14	Dwarka	498	Livingstone	Karachi		M M & Co
15	Albion	2?75	Rice	Antwerp	[illegible]-3	Graham & Co
16	Kt of St John	22[illegible]4	Billet	N F		K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Buldana .... 850 .... B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich mean time, 7h, 8m, 14·58.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·0 of Greenwich mean time.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	R. Rubattino (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Feb 15.
"	Aljofar (s br)	Nacoda	Damaun, March 19.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, March 19.
	R. I. M. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	Aden, March 14.
	Palestrina (s)	Harder	Batavia, Feb 29.
	Sutlej (s)	Symons	Aden, March 16.
22	Kangra (s)	Robertson	Calcutta, Feb 19.
	Wenlock (dredger)	Swann	T[illegible], March 12.
	Algeria ( )	Craig	Colombo, March 18.
	[illegible] (s)	McKenzie	Cardiff, Feb 19.
	Nizam (s)	Leitwich	Calcutta, Feb 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
	Amirzade (s br)	Nacoda	Delagoa Bay.
	Ethiopia (s)	McKinlay	Calcutta, &c.
	Oceanien ( )	Schmitz	Marseilles, &c.
	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	Marseilles, &c.
	Maria Valerie (s)	Fellner	Kobe.
	Kola (s)	Acheson	Karachi.

The steamer Naseri, Captain Raffin, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.
" Hiroshima Maru, for China and Japan.
" Brinkburn, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

MADRAS.

March. ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel.		From.
19	Aglaia s		Calcutta.
	Clan Matheson s		Liverpool.
	Palitana s		Negapatam.
	Nadir s		Calcutta.
	Clan Cameron s		Cocanada.
	Secundra s		Singapore.
	Kerbela s		Rangoon.

March. DEPARTURES.

March.	Vessel.		To.
18	Ellora s		Calcutta.
19	Aglaia s		Colombo.
	Palitana s		Rangoon.
	Nadir s		Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—4 cases ham and bacon, James Cottrell; 97 bales writing paper, S A S Dawood; 21 cases confectionery, A gerally and Brothers; 100 cases whisky, P C Shroff and Sons; 203 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 6 cases whisky, Burjorji Jamasji.

Persia s—15 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—9 cases polished plateglass, A H Karimji; 120 cases candles, Asgerally and Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Thorndale s—35 cases gin and 45 cases provision, &c, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

Ganges s—cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 30 packages paper, G Claridge and Co.

Peninsular s—15 packages cheese, Treacher and Co; 4 cases provisions, &c, Allybhoy Sumsoodin; 50 cases sherry, The Royal Bombay Yacht Club; 11 bales printing paper, H Sizba and Co; 50 cases ale, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—45 cases claret, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM BREMEN.

Peninsular s—150 cases beer, J G Trefftz and Sohn.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valeria s—9 cases writing papers, A H Hyderally; 4 cases glassware, M Ebram; 10 bales papers, E M Abdoolally and Co; 5 cases glassbeads, E E Bhagat; 46 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 10 cases note paper, Nazerally Cumroodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—115 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 17 bales wool, Moledina Laljee; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 32 bales wool, Ally Mahomed Latiff; 23 bales wool, Tyab Hajee; 17½ cwts bonemeal, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.

Aston Hall s—230 cwts coir yarn, Purman and Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—306 cwts coir yarn, G M Mooljee; 41 cwts kurdeeseed, and 14 cwts oilseed, A Bleacheck and Co.

Matin s—525 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co; 19 cwts olib num, M M ooraj; 55 cwts gum, K M Jeth; 40 cwts buffalo horns N Sacoorbhoy.

Ettrickdale s—11 bales hides, F H Sulleman.

FOR ANTWERP.

Marve s—1,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 618 cwts myrabollams, Nansey Khairaz and Co; 300 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee.

Albion s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, and 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brinkburn s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ettrickdale s—2?0 cwts Indian cuth, The Bombay Trading Corporation.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—230 cwts coir yarn, Ranchordas Khetsey and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 175 cwts olibanum, A Chaglanee and Co.

Imperator s—1,750 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Columbia s—700 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—8004 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR TORREDEL ANNUNZIATA.

Imaum s—2366 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—187 bales cotton T G Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—1000 bales cotton, J Hurribux; 700 bales cotton, The Mitsu Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 610 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currence and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 350 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, and Co;

FOR NAGASAKI.

Hiroshima Maru s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Feb. 28.

The following Gent Cadets, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenants:—

20th Hussars—C MacGregor Dunbar, in succession to Lieut G W J Fitz G Stannus, promoted.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—C G Hutchinson, in succession to Lieut G M G Munro, promoted.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—T W Atkinson, in succession to Lieut J T G Adamson, seconded.

Northumberland Fusiliers—H C Hall, in succession to Lieut the Hon M O'Brien, promoted.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—H C Potter, in succession to Lieut H S Woolrych, promoted.

Lincolnshire Regt—A H Johnson, vice G F Davies, seconded.

Bedfordshire Regt—T W H Jones, in succession to Lieut G W Dundas, promoted.

Royal Irish Regt—G L Gregory, in succession to Lieut S E St Leger, promoted.

Cheshire Regt—C G E Hughes, vice F F Duffus, seconded

Dorsetshire Regt—W Ashburner, vice J M Elphinstone Dalrymple, resigned.

Welsh Regt—G A Marton, vice W E A Johnson, seconded.

Essex Regt—F N Parsons, in succession to Lieut B A Warry, promoted.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—L St H Morley, in succession to Lieut W E C Smith, seconded.

Northamptonshire Regt—A H Macintire, vice D Parsons, seconded.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—W S Leslie, in succession to Lieut D P Walker, resigned; C Bonham-Carter in succession to Lieut T T Burt, promoted.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—G A Bridgman, vice C T Lloyd, seconded.

Duke of Edinburg's (Wiltshire Regt)—J D'Oyly, in succession to Lieut E L Mears, seconded.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—R J Drake, in succession to Lieut S C G F Astell, promoted, and H W Ritchie, in succession to Lieut J Rose promoted.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers—L H Abbott in succession to Lieut G W Churcher promoted.

Connaught Rangers—R H K William vice C E Watlin-seconded.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Southerland Highlanders)—I W Watson in succession to Lieut F L La C Jockson seconded.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—G C Garratt vice C F Moores' seconded.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 3.

7th Hussars—Major-Gen R Hale, from the 12th Lancers, to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen W T Dickson, transferred to 16th Lancers

12th Lancers—Lieut-Gen A L Lyttelton-Annesley to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen R Hale, transferred to 7th Hussars

16th Lancers—Major-Gen and Hon Lt Gen W T Dickson, from 7th Hussars, to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen and Hon Gen Sir C J Foster, deceased

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut W D Mann-Thomson to be Captain, vice Lord Skelmersdale promoted. Sec Lieut the Hon A V Meade to be Lieutenant, vice W D Mann-Thomson.

2nd Dragoons—Sec Lieut C Erle resigns his commission.

9th Lancers—Capt C Bishop to be Major, vice B Gough, promoted.

14th Hussars—Major H W Mitchell retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, and not as stated in the Gazette of Feb, 25, 1896

Royal Engineers—The surname of Lieut V Murry, promoted Captain in the "Gazette" of Feb 25, 1896, is as now and not as therein stated.

Regimental District—Col H Langtry, on completion of five years' service in command of the 17th Regimental District (the Leicestershire Regt), is placed on half-pay.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Sec Lieut R A Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice F J Duncan, appointed Adjutant.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Lieut A C Hobson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J F Elliot, vice W Sandbach, promoted; F S B Johnson, vice J B Keogh, seconded.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Super Capt E H Cox to be Captain, vice S Bird, seconded.

Norfolk Regt—Lieut W Margesson to be Captain, in succession to Major W F Percy, Adjutant of Volunteers; Sec Lieut J O Sherlock to be Lieutenant, vice E W Margesson.

Leicestershire Regt—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—C E Cox, vice G G Tarry, seconded, and C G Blackader, vice F H T Alexander, seconded. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—B C Dwyer, vice C E Cox, and H C Harold, vice C G Blackader.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieu-Col H W Griffith retires on full pay Major C C H yford Thorold to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H W Griffith.

South Wales Borderers—Super Capt J H du B Travers to be Captain, vice C G Beauchamp, seconded, Lieut J Going to be Captain, vice F J Hughes, seconded.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec, Lieut, A A James is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt C B Wood to be Major, vice A C Fitz H, promoted Lieut Colonel on half pay Lieut, R Wauchope O'Gowan to be Captain, vice C B Wood.

South Staffordshire Regt—Major M Thackeray retires on retired pay, Capt C Hore to be Major vice M Thackeray.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut R M Feilden to be Adjutant, vice Capt E D White who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut T McG Bridges, to be Lieutenant, vice P B H Brook, deceased.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut E Vincent, to be Captain, vice H Steward, seconded.

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut A M Haines to be Captain vice H C E Smithett, seconded for service on the Staff; Sec Lieut W E Sykes to be Lieutenant, vice A M Haines.

Durham Light Infantry—Sec Lieut D'A W Mander to be Lieutenant, vice R P Robertson-Glasgow, resigned.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Capt W H Greenwood is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut G A Weldon to be Captain, vice A L Rutherford, seconded; Sec Lieut E S Gale to be Lieutenant vice G A Weldon.

Army Service Corps—Lieut J M Harrison to be Captain vice F B Buist-sparks, promoted; Lieut W K Bernard, the South Staffordshire Regt on promotion as a Second Lieutenant, is transferred on probation as a Lieutenant.

Hong Kong Regt—Lieut E C Creagh, I C S, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut W C M Woodcock, promoted Wing Commander with precedence next below Lieut A C J Campbell.

Staff—Major-Gen Sir W F Butler, K C B, to be Major-General on the Staff to command the troops in the South-Eastern District, vice Major-Gen. Lord W F Seymour, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Major and Brevet Lt-Col J M Grierson, R A, to be a Military Attache, vice Col L V Swaine, C B, C M G, who has vacated that appointment; Major W P Campbell, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Capt H C, Viscount Hardinge, the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Military Prison Dept—Capt R A Henderson, the Manchester Regt, to be a Governor.

Ordnance Store Dept Condr W Howes, O S C, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Brevet—The following Lieutenant Colonels, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonels:—R A Gilchrist J N S Kirkwood, and J P D Vanrenen.

Memorandum—Lieut Col and Brevet Col F Dorling, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers—The following officers to be Lieutenants:—Lieut P Allan, 1st Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery H Hyde, Esq, late Lieutenant 3rd Bn the East-Lancashire Regt, Capt C s Roche, 17th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—E H Blair, to Australia (March 12).

Lieutenant—C J Collins, to Empress of India, additional, for Simoom (Jan 14); E A Thomas, to Northampton (Feb 25); C S Willis, to be lent to R N College, from Pearl, for compass course (Feb 29); P C Pearson, to the Alent to Alexandra, for navigating duties in the Salamander, to date March 3.

Lieutenants, R N R—S W Ryder, to Cambridge, additional for short course of gunnery (March 3); W Pigott, to Imperieuse (March 5).

Sub-Lieutenants—B O F Phibbs, to St George; E V F R Dugmore, to Gibraltar, additional, for Hart; D M Hamilton, to Orlando; J D Allen to Revenge, additional, for Starfish; T Henderson, to Bonaventure, additional, for Abyssinia; G P Ross, to Surprise (March 13); S F S Rotch, to Impregnable, additional, for Pilot; A E Wood, to Boscawen, additional, for Seaflower; G N Tomlin, to St Vincent, additional, for Martin; C A Severn, to Caledonia, additional, for Sealark; R M Burmester, to Royal Sovereign (March 16; G N Tomlin, to Lion, additional, for Liberty, N (March 16).

Sub-Lieutenants, R N R—F M Seargent and W H Coates, to Cambridge, additional, as Acting Lieutenants, for short course of gunnery and torpedo course (Feb 29.)

Midshipment—J F H Cole, H T Mosse, and A G Muller, to Imperieuse (March 5); J T Croker, and W E Prowse, to Lion, additional, for Liberty; R E Chilcott, and R T Brendon, to Impregnable, additional, for Pilot; T F Brayshay and J L S Kirkness, to Impregnable, additional, for Nautilus (March 16) C W R Royds and G P England, to St Vincent, additional, for Martin; J H C Ogilvy and the Hon. A L O Forbes Sempill, to Caledonia, additional, for Sealark; A B Humphrey and G W M'D Campbell to Boscawen, additional, Seaflower's J Hutchings and B C H Greenfield, to Boscawen, additional, for Wanderer (March 16); H T Prichabell, to Royal Severeigh March 2).

Staff Engineer—T H Hyde, to Imperieuse (March 5).

Chief Engineers—F T George, to Pembroke, additional, for Diana; A Hart, to Surprise; W J Black, to Racoon (March 5); W Brown, to Vivid, for Shannon, undated.

Engineers—F C Davies, to Imperieuse, (March 5); J T H Ward, to Hibernia, additional, for Sandfly; D Peacock, to the Victory, additional, for gunboats at Haslar; F D Thompson, to Pembroke, additional, for Spitfire; G S Holgate, to Northampton; W W Lawrance, to Wildfire, additional, for Dragon (March 2).

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Condy's Fluid

Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
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NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

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AYER'S
CHERRY

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

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And also in large 4/6 size.

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For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

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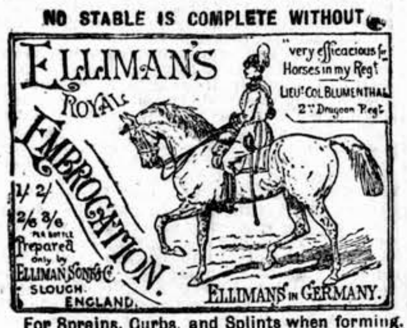

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders. Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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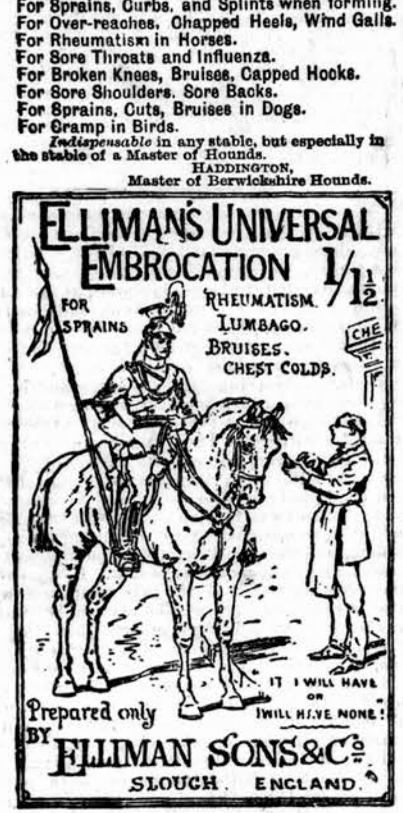
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Introductions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS...£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE.................. £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

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Chief Agents.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce,

G. HENRIOT,
Manager.

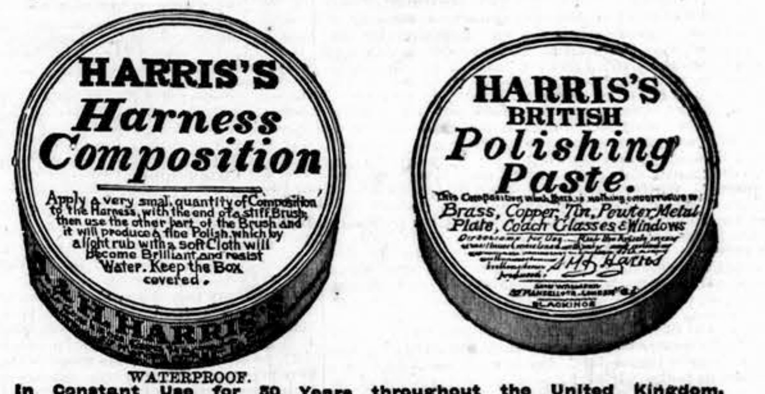
"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when
Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.
It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—
Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.
It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.
25c. invested in a tablet of
CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove most convincing.
In short,
CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS
And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

S. & H. HARRIS.


HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows
S H Harris
BLACKING

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1878.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

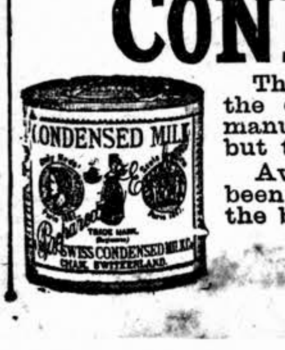
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK



The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

VIOLENT LANGUAGE IN THE SENATE.

THE Senate of the United States of America has, by sixty-four votes to six, passed the concurrent resolution reported to the House of Representatives by the Foreign Relations Committee on the 5th inst., recognising the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, as amended by the substitute resolution introduced by Senator Cameron ofPennsylvania on the 20th,requesting the President to interpose his friendly offices with Spain for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. In the debate which preceded the adoption of the resolution.

Senator Sherman said he felt the time had come for the United States to intervene to endeavour to end a crime which was almost beyond the powers of description. The Cubans did not show barbarous ferocity, but the Spaniards preferred to recall the humane Campos, and appoint the butcher Weyler as his successor. His hands were stained with the blood of defenceless men and women; and if he continued, no earthly power would prevent the United States driving out the barbarians. (Cheers.) They did not want an Armenia at their doors.

Senator Lodge declared that General Weyler's shooting of defenceless people had begun, and he believed the step contemplated by the United States would receive the applause of the civilised world.

Other Senators spoke strongly in favour of the resolution, Spain was referred to as the most wicked nation on the face of the earth, and, as an outlaw nation, unentitled to the respect and consideration due to other nations.

The House of Representatives subsequently passed the resolution by 175 votes to 19.

EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

A Madrid correspondent writes:—The "Imparcial," in an article upon the resolution passed by the Washington Senate, says:—The international situation is full of gravity for us, as the recognition of the Cuban insurgent as belligerents by the United States will create the dangerof daily conflicts.Senor Canovas del Castillo has shown excessive patience in dealing with Yankee arrogance. Spain must prepared for every eventuality. Our maritime resources are not considerable, but we shall not have to meet a gigantic naval Power. Our humility has been ill-construed, as our adversary, instead of being disarmed thereby, has been encouraged to suppose that Spain can be treated likeTurkey. We are not so feeble as to render our hostility a matter of indifference to a ccommercial and by no means warlike nation.

The popular excitement in Madrid has been very marked. In a number of different cafes the guests called upon the bands to play national airs, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm among all present, who listened with bared heads and standing up. The strains of music were frequently drowned in the cries of "Long live Spain;" "Down with the United States."

WARLIKE SENTIMENTS.

The "Imparcial," in another article counsels prudence, and exhorts the Ministry to await events. If matters reach the conclusion which is desired by the Americans, says the journal, the whole of Spain will rise against the United States. "Neither in the Mediterranean, whose entrance we command, nor in the Atlantic will a single American merchant ship be in safety, for we shall organise privateers on a large scale. We must not make noisy demonstrations like the Portuguese at the time of their dispute with Great Britain. The Spanish people is bound to behave differently. We conquered Napoleon by a system of guerilla warfare, and we establish a system of privateers to conquer a mercantile nation on the sea. The Americans are in the wrong, if they judge Spain by her finances. There are considerations superior to the revenues of a country. Some captains in the merchant service have already offered to arm their vessels for the privateering service if war should break out, and Barcelona captain has informed the Government that if it will grant him letters of marque, he will fit out and maintain at his own cost a very fast steamer to pray upon the commerce of America." The "Impartial" further remarks that the Americans make a bold forecast of the results of a Spanish-American war, and adds:—The bad taste of language used by the American representatives should not surprise anybody. The Senators of the United States are accustomed to launch the grossest insults without ever crossing swords or exchanging shots. Such are the cowards who clamour for war. One can await death more calmly with a good conscience and tranquil mind than with a pocketful of dollars.

AN AMERICAN CONSULATE MOBBED.

A Barcelona message of March 1, said:—An anti-American demonstration organised by the Republicans and Liberals here was held at three o'clock this afternoon in the Plaza de Cataluna,and was attended by 15,000 persons. Notwithstanding orders to the contrary given by their leaders, the crowd proceeded to the United States Consulate, in front of which they stopped,and raised shouts of "Long live Spain" "Down with the Yankees." Showers of stones were directed against the building, and a number of windows were broken. The police immediately charged the mob, and in the scuffle two persons were somewhat seriously injured and a considerable number bruised.

Driven from the United States Consulate, the processionist bent their steps to the newspaper offices, where cheers were raised for Spain. They also halted in front of the Military Club, and the leaders delivered speeches in honour off the army, which were loudly cheered.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—March 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C Perrin, B
Mr J B Jackson, M
Capt E B Burton
Lieut W A Bailey
Lieut J H Crawford
Lieut J H Whitehead
Lieut C H H Gough
Lieut H W Marsden
Rev C H Badham
Dep-Supt Miss A M Murray
Dep-Supt Miss E A Wildman

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr B C Bensley, B, 3 mos
Mr L C D Bean, B, 16 mos
Mr E A Kenyon, B, till April 15, 1896
Mr W F L Bean, B, 5 days
Mr H T Ommaney, Bo CS, 1 week
Lt-Col A C G Lydiard, 3 mos
Major W J Lister, 6 mos
Lieut P C Searle, 3 mos
Lieut C J Gunning, 6 mos
Lieut A Grant, 5 days
Sub-Lt A S Balfour, 4 days
Surg-Capt F J Crawford, 6 mos
Comdr B Creagh
Engr G Kelly

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Peyton, B
Mr E A Doran, B
Mr E A Kenyon, B
Mr H T Ommaney, Bo CS
Mr T B Fry, Bo
Mr G McC Harrison, Bo
Major E A Travers
Major S B Beatson
Capt D J O Taylor
Capt W A Oswald
Lieut E G Vaughan
Lieut R L Morris
Surg-Lt-Col W R Browne
Comdr B Creagh
Sub-Lt A S Balfour

INDIA OFFICE,—Feb. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants.—Bengal.—A W R Cochrane, W W Clemesha, J A Black, R P Wilson, V E H Lindesay, J C Robertson, N R J Rainier, C D Davies, E L Perry. Madras.—M B Pinchard, W J Niblock, C B Harrison, E Le F Payne, N P O'Gorman, L [illegible]lor, T H Symons, E R Rost. Bombay.—C R Bak[illegible]hle and K V Kukday.—"London Gazette."

TRAVELLING by ordinary mail train from Bombay to Arconum and by special in charge of Mr. L. S. Moss, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, and Mr. G. Meredith, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, from Arconum to Madras, Sir Arthur Havelock with Lady Havelock and accompained by Mr. H. H. Stuart, Private Secretary, Major F. W. Romilly, D. S. O., Military Secretary, Captain B. P. Portal and Lord H. A. M. D. Scott, Aide-de-Camp. A hundred of the Madras Railway Volunteers formed the guard-of-honour at the railway station, which was profusely decorated. On alighting his Excellency was received by Mr. E. Gibson, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. W. P. Austin, Collector of Madras, Colonel Moore, President of the Municipal Commission, and other officials. On the gubernatorial party leaving the railway station large crowds along the route cheered them. The party proceeded direct to the Council Chamber in Fort St. George, where the Cheshire Regiment furnished a guard-of-honour. The his Excellency was received by Mr. H. W. Bliss, the Acting Governor, and the Members of Council, and after his Commission under the Sign Manual was read by the Chief Secretary, he took his seat which was announced by a salute of seventeen guns. This ceremony over, his Excellency drove to Government House, where the 15th Madras Infantry furnished a guard-of-honour. A *Gazette* Extraordinary notifies the appointments to his Excellency's staff. Besides the members above named the following are appointed:—Captain A. H. W. Lowndes, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant E. Winter, 3rd Madras Lancers, extra Aide-de-Camp, Surgeon-Major W. B. Browning and Surgeon-Colonel C. E. Creighton, South India Railway Volunteers, Honorary Aides-de-Camp, and Subadar Major Mohamed Haniff, Native Aide-de-Camp.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BAND BOYS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, February 28, Lord Monkswell moved for a return of the number of persons enlisted in the Army as boys who have been sent to India under the age of twenty during the last five years, giving the names, ages, and medical records of such of them as have died or been discharged invalided from the service, and the pensions granted to the latter. He said his attention was called to this matter in the course of his duties as a Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, when he found in the lists of soldiers discharged invalided cases of lads of seventeen or eighteen discharged invalided after service in India. The general proposition he put forward was that except in case of necessity it was wrong to inflict this danger to health on young people, and he did not think the noble marquess the Secretary of State could make out any case of necessity. He hoped the noble marquess would at least promise to look most carefully into the matter, even if he could not tell the House that he had come to the conclusion that some considerable alteration ought to be made as to the age at which boys were liable to be sent to India.

The Marquess of Lansdowne said that this question had been under consideration more than once, but those in authority had never been satisfied that there was any sufficient cause for making a change; indeed, on one occasion a proposal was put forward to reduce the age limit and to send them out at the age of fourteen, but it was rejected. There were 600 of these boys in India at the present time who went out at the age of fifteen. He was told by those who had a right to have an opinion that growing lads of fifteen were less liable to take harm from the effects of the Indian climate, and particularly from the diseases prevalent in that country, than men five or six years older. Taking the ten years ending 1894, there were 9·55 deaths per 1,000 among men under twenty, whereas there were no less than 17·28 deaths per 1,000 among those between twenty and twenty-five; and taking invaliding, the rate per 1,000 for men under twenty was 10·55 and for men between twenty and twenty-five 26·57. He had no wish whatever to keep back anything from the noble lord, but he was told that the return he asked for would take a considerable time to prepare and that it would be very far from easy to produce the information. He hoped, therefore, the noble lord would be content with the assurance that the matter should be very carefully looked into.

The Earl of Wemyss hoped that the Secretary of State for War would also give his attention to the question of the service of immature youths in the Army. For his part he did not think that boys of seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen ought to be borne on the Army Estimates and reckoned as efficient soldiers.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHITRAL.

On Monday, March 2, Lord Reay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any further papers would be presented to Parliament referring to the final settlement of Chitral, and to any arrangements entered into with the tribes through whose territories the road from Peshawur to Chitral was made, and stating the expenditure on this road, and the estimated annual expenditure on the military posts entailed by the construction of this road, and the estimated annual expenditure on the occupation of Chitral.

Lord Onslow replied that papers were now in the printers' hands, which would, he thought, satisfy the noble lord.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

Lord Reay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India relating to the alteration in the import and excise duties on cotton, and the memorials addressed to the Government of India by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Millowners' Associations, would be included in the papers which were to be laid on the table by the Secretary of State.

Lord Onslow answered the question in the affirmative, saying that the papers would be laid upon the table as soon as all replies from the Chambers of Commerce and Associations had been received.

The House rose at twenty minutes to five.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

In the House of Commonson Friday, February 28, Sir William Coddington asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can give any information as to the tenour of the communications which have passed between Her Majesty's Government and that of Germany with reference to the reopening of the Indian mints; and, whether any change has taken place in the views of Her Majesty's Government since the date of those communications.

Mr. Curzon said: On Nov. 8 Count Hatzfeldt inquired whether Her Majesty's Government were willing to discuss the bimetallic question in conference in the event of the German Government deciding to do so. Lord Salisbury replied that he must consult his colleagues before expressing a definite opinion, but that he did not wish to exclude the idea of a conference if good grounds for holding it were shown. In a subsequent conversation Count Hatzfeldt inquired whether the Indian Government proposed to reopen their mints, as the German Government considered this a neccessary condition of any international arrangement. On December 6 he was informed that the reopening of the Indian mints was not contemplated either by the Government of India or by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council. This being the case the subject was not then pursued further. At a later date Count Hatzfeldt showed to Lord Salisbury the statement which the German Chancellor proposed to make in the Reichstag as to what had passed between them. Lord Salisbury made no objection to the statement, but with refernce to observations made in the Reichstag he reminded Count Hatzfeldt that his reply had not been confined to a statement of the facts as they then were, and had not been intended to imply any intention, one way or the other, for the future. The statement made by the First Lord on Feb. 20 indicates the general views which Her Majesty's Government, after consideration, entertain upon the subject.

SIAM.

In reply to Mr. Schwann, Mr. Curzon said: The Anglo-French declaration about Siam will be laid on the table of the House next week with a copy of the despatch to Lord Dufferin which has already appeared in the "Gazette." As I have before stated, it is not proposed to lay papers relative to the previous negotiation.

INDIAN FORCES IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

On Monday, March 2, Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India weather the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, or other force, had been ordered to proceed to British East Africa to engage in military operations; and weather, as this was an employment of the Indian forces in military operations beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, he Intended, at an early date, to submit a motion to the House, in accordance with the 55th Section of the Government of India Act.

Lord G. Hamilton: My answer to the first question is in the affirmative. As regards the section of the Act referred to in the second question, I am advised that its restriction is purely financial—namely, that the revenues of India shall not, without the assent of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operations carried on beyond the frontiers of India by Her Majesty's forces charged upon Indian revenues. I am in communication with the Foreign Office and Treasury as to how the expenditure in connection with this regiment is to be met, and, until this question is settled, I cannot say if it will be necessary under the section to submit any motion to the House.

Sir C. Dilke: Can the noble lord say to whom this regiment is lent, and, if to the Zanzibar Government, can he say whether he has made any stipulation on behalf of India with regard to the command of the force of which it forms part, in fact, under whose direction it is to be?

Lord G. Hamilton: It will be under the command of its colonel, who will precede the officers at present in charge.

Mr. Buchanan: If the Secratary of State determines that any part of the expense shall be borne by India, will a resolution be submitted to the House?

Lord G. Hamilton: I will take care that the section is not infringed.

THE DISTURBANCES AT SEOUL.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under Foreign Secretary whether the new and anti-Japanese Corean Ministry, having ousted and murdered their predecessors, were now residing at the Russian Embassy at Seoul under the protection of Russian marines, and whether the King of Corea was now also at the same Embassy.

Mr. Curzon said that in the information the Government had received the King alone was mentioned as having taken refuge at the Russian Embassy. There was no mention of the Corean Ministers being there.

OPIUM AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table any correspondence with the Government of India in reference to opium, arising out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Opium.

Lord George Gamilton: The correspondence to which the hon. member alludes will be laid upon the table to-day.

THE BENGAL PRISONS DEATH-RATE.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table the report as to the excessive death-rate in Bengal prisons, and the other papers connected with the inquiry some two years ago; and, why the Administrative Report of the Jails of Bengal, printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press, is marked as not printed for sale, and is not purchasable as similar reports are in this country.

Lord George Hamilton: I am not aware that there has been any single report on the subject referred to. The Government of India's proceedings contain several voluminous reports upon certain jails in which a heavy mortality had been observed, but the papers are obviously incomplete. I will make inquiries, and let the hon. member know in due course what papers can be presented upon his making the usual motion. I will also inquire whether the Administration Report may not be offered for sale after it has been reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government Resolution, I observe, has been published in the Official Gazette, and it seems to contain all the material facts.

AREA OF LAND UNDER POPPY CULTIVATION.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state what is the quantity of land under poppy cultivation this year in the Behar and Benares Agencies respectively as compared with the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Lord George Hamilton: Information regarding the area under poppy cultivation during the present season, the spring of 1896, has not yet reached me.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

On Thesday, March 3, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the distinguished services of the Indian Staff Corps, and the fact that the Aritillery, Engineers, and Marines, as well as the Indian Naval Squadron, were styled "Royal," the Government would consider the propriety of praying Her Majesty to graciously order that the designation of "Royal" or "Imperial" should be prefixed to the title of the "Indian Staff Corps"

Lord George Hamilton: I am not aware that there is any general desire on the part of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps for a change of designation of their Service. I should be reluctant to move in the matter until I have a recommendation on the subject from the Government of India.

THE OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to observations made in a paper read by Sir J. B. Lyall, lately Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, at the Society of Arts on Feb. 13, on the high scientific and economic value of the work performed by the officers of the Indian Irrigation Department, its responsible and risky nature, and the exceptional hardships involved in living in insalubrious out-stations where bread and decent food are not procurable, the unpopularity of the Service, and the discontent among the executive and assistant engineers in it;

Whether, whenLieutenant-Governor of thePunjab, with Colonel Ottley as chief engineer, Sir J. B. Lyall proposed to the Government of India that, as partial compensation to these officers for the exceptional conditions above summarised, superior pay, in the form of out-station allowances, should be granted to these engineers;

Whether the proposal was approved by the Indian Government;

And, whether any information of the proposal, and the grounds of disapproval, has been received at the India Office; and, if not, whether he will call for a report on the subject from the Viceregal Government.

Lord George Hamilton: The statements in Sir J. B. Lyall's interesting paper referred to by the hon. member have been brought to my notice. It is the case that a recommendation was made by Sir J. B. Lyall, when Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to the Government of India for the grant of "jungle or out-station allowances" to certain engineers of the Irrigation Department. This recommendation was not, however, accepted by the Government of India, on the ground that the circumstances of the officers in question did not differ widely, if at all, from those of officers of the Public Works and other Departments in other parts of India who were stationed outlying or solitary districts. I see no reason for interfering with the discretion of the Government of India in this matter.

THE LYALL COMMITTEE ON THE MILITARY WORKS AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will consent to grant as unopposed returns the papers mentioned in the Notices of Motion standing under the heads of "East India (Pensions)" and "East India (Establishment Charges and Percentage in the Military Works and Public Works Departments)."

Lord George Hamilton: As regards the report of the Committee on the Military Works and Public Works Departments, no expression of opinion on it has been received from the Government of India, nor has it been considered by the Secretary of State in Council. Until this has been done I cannot undertake to say whether it can be laid on the table.

The motion to which the above refers was the following:—East India (Establishment Charges and Percentages in the Military Works and Public Works Departments).—Address for copy of report of the committee which sat at Simla in 1894 under the presidency of Mr. R. D. Lyall, Indian Civil Service, to investigate the best means for reducing the establishment charges and expenses in the Military Works and Public Works Departments.]

THE SIAMESE FRONTIER.

Mr. Moon asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether at any point or points south of the Nam-Huok River, the western frontier (including the 25-kilometre zone), of French Indo-China, was by the Convention of Jan. 15 made conterminous with the eastern frontier of the neutralisad portion of Siam; and, if so, when and how it was proposed to delimit accurrtely the region indicated vaguely in Article 1 of the said Convention as comprised (a) in the basins of certain rivers; (b) a strip of coast with the river basins there of; and (c) a further vaguely indicated territory in the north-east of Siam.

Mr. Curzon: The 25-kilometre zone is not, as the question implies, included within the western frontier of French Indo-China. It lies outside of the latter, and remains Siamese territory subject to certain stipulations under the Franco-Siamese Treaty of October 1893. A map of the Siamese dominions, indicating that part of them which has been guaranteed by the recent agreement between England and France, will be laid with the papers this week. It has not so far been thought necessary to proceed with more exact delimitation.

THE OCCUPATION OF KAFIRISTAN BY THE AFGHANS.

Mr. Thomas Baley asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether information has been received by Her Majesty's Government as to the disposal of the people in the portion of Kafiristan taken possession of by the Afghans prior to the cessation of hostilities on Jan. 24 last, and the removal to Chitral of those who wished to leave the conquered country; Whether Her Majesty's Government will make arrangements with the Ameer of Afghanistan for the safe conduct of these and any other expatriated Kafirs into districts where they can be suitably provided for, and will see that such provision is made; Whether, as there does not appear to be accommodation in Chitral for any large number of Kafir settlers, Her Majesty's Government will consider the expediency of locating the exiles in Cashmere or some other district less crowded and affording better facilities for peaceable residence than Chitral; and whether, if the complete occupation of Kafiristan by the Afghans is inevitable, Her Majesty's Government will use its influence to secure the adoption of a policy not less humane than that which, as reported in the "Times" of Feb. 21, has been insisted upon by the Russian Government as regards the evacuation of the Darwaz district of Bokhara lately ceded to Afghanistan.

Lord G. Hamilton siad no information of a trustworthy character had been received as to the treatment or disposal of the Kafir prisoners. As regarded those who remained in Kafiristan, he had received from no reliable source any information contradicting the statement he made on Feb. 20. The conditions connected with the transfer of the Darwaz district of Bokhara were so widely different from those surrounding Kafiristan that he should doubt the expediency of pressing on the Ameer the special arrangements suggested by the hon. member, but any favourable opportunity of exercising beneficial influence on behalf of the Kafirs would be made use of by the Government of India, and he would communicate with the Viceroy as to the possibility of providing for the peaceable settlement in suitable districts of such Kafirs as might have taken refuge in the British protectorate.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked when the House might expect to see the agreement with the Ameer.

Lord G. Hamilton said he proposed to present the agreement with the Chitral papers, which be expected would be issued shortly.

THE MADRAS VILLAGE SERVICE ACT.

On Thursday, March 5, Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council, in reporting on the Bill which afterwards became Act II. of 1894 (Madras Proprietary Village Service Act), stated that they had no information regarding the duties of village servants, other than the village accountant; whether the Act has been brought into force; and, if not, will he explain for what reason; and, whether, according to Mr. J. D. Rees, head assistant collector at Tennvelley, and other authorities,interference with the ancient village police system has led to an increase of crime.

Lord George Hamilton: The Select Committee gave their want of information as a reason for leaving to the Board of Revenue the definition of the duties of the various classes of village fficers instead of attempting to define them in the Act. I am not aware that the Act has been brought into operation. The delay is presumably due to the necessity for thoroughly investigating the conditions of each locality before bringing it under the Act. Under the "ancient village system" in force in the particular locality of which Mr. Rees was writing, the villagers were in the habit of engaging as policemen professional robbers, who divided their remuneration with their caste-fellows. It was probably the suppression of this blackmailing which in Mr. Rees's opinion led to an ncrease of crime in 1878, but a more obvious cause is the famine of the previous year.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE MAHARANA RANA OF JHALAWAR.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is now able to lay upon the table any papers or correspondence relating to the disputes between the Government of India and the Maharan Rana of Jhalawar; and is it the intention of the Government to grant the request of his Highness that the charges brought against him by the Political Agent shall be made the subject of a public inquiry, in which he may have the advantage of legal advice.

Lord George Hamilton: I must invite the attention of the hon. member to my reply on Feb. 24. Until I have received by mail the final orders and papers from the Indian Government relating to the case, I cannot say what papers I can produce. I am informed by telegram that the inquiry has resulted in the deposition of the Maharaj Rana, and that this decision has been made known in Jhalawar. The charges brought against his Highness have been fully explained to him, and his written answers received. There has been no restriction upon his seeking advice, and the inquiry has been conducted according to the usual practice, which I am not disposed to modify.

Dr. Clark wished to know wether the noble lord the Secretary of State for India had any further information to give the House with reference to the deposition of the Maharaja of Jhalawar. He also wished to know wether Indian Princes were to be deposed without fair trial or any inquiry being made into the charges brought against them. This was a very serious matter, affecting the loyalty of a large number of our fellow-subjects in India. He had heard the fact of the case, and he maintained that independent rulers ought not to be deposed as the result of a secret inquiry.

Lord G. Hamilton said it was perfectly true that the Maharaja of Jhalawar had been desposed. He was desposed in 1884 by Lord Ripon, but subsequently he was partially reinstated with a limitation to his powers. That limitation was withdrawn two years ago. In consequence of the state of affairs which had since arisen it was necessary in the interest of good government that he should be deposed. When papers arrived from India he believed it would be seen that the Indian Government had no alternative but to act as they had done.

Dr. Tanner asked when the papers were expected to arrive.

Lord G. Hamilton said he could not answer that question.

THE SUICIDE OF THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI OF PATNA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will instruct the Government of India to order a public inquiry into all the circumstances relating to the suicide of the Maharaja and of the Maharani of Patna.

Lord George Hamilton: The unfortunate circumstance referred to is one of which I possess no further details than are supplied by the Press and the answer given in the Viceroy's Council on Feb. 6. Mr. Woodburn then replied that the Government of the Central Provinces had instituted full inquiries, the result of which was to show that the Maharaja shot his wife and himself, being undoubtedly insane at the time. The Government of India did not think any further inquiry necessary, and I have no reason to differ from that view.

Dr. Clark: Before shooting his wife and himself did not the Maharaja write a letter stating that he had been driven to this course in consequence of the persecution of the Foreign Office in India?

Lord George Hamilton was understood to answer in the negative.

THE MOPLAH FANATICS.

Dr. Tanner asked the Secretary of State for India: If he would explain the circumstances under which the South Staffordshire regiment attacked and killed 100 Moplahs, near Madras; and, whether there was any risistance offered by the Moplahs.

Lord George Hamilton: I have learned by telegram from the Government of Madras that a collision has taken place between the troops and a body of Moplah fanatics who had committed five murders and had then taken possession of a Hindoo temple at Manjeri. In the fighting which ensued eighty-eight of the latter were killed and five wounded; but the Government, when they telegraphed, were not aware of the immediate cause of the outbreak, nor do they mention the circumstances under which the conflict took place. Further information was expected shortly, and when I receive it I shall be ready to communicate it to the House.

Mr. Logan asked how many of the British troops were killed or wounded in the affray.

Lord George Hamilton: The telegram does not state.

THE MHOW CANTONMENT.

Mr. Caldwell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Government is aware that the cantonment of Mhow, with a population of 32,000, has been only using twelve acres of land for the manure yard or pit for the burying of the night soil and refuse since the first establishment of the station without any seasonal cultivation of crops; how long this state of matters is to be allowed to be continued; what is the amount at the credit of the Cantonment Fund of Mhow at the date of the last return in his possession; how the funds are invested; and, whether the Indian Government will take steps for having such balances or part thereof applied to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the bazaars in the cantonment.

Lord George Hamilton: I have no official information of the circumstances detailed by the honourable member as to the cantonment of Mhow, but I will call the attention of the Government of India to the subject.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Murnaghan.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for War: Whether he is aware that Lance-Corporal Patrick M'Elhone, 2,289, 1st Class Army Reserve, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who served nearly seven years of his time in India, and received a certificate of exemplary character and second class educational qualification, has been refused a second recommendation by his superior officer to the postal authorities; can he state the grounds for this refusal; and, will he inquire into the facts, with a view to the enforcement of rule 3, Queen's Regulation, in Gale and Polden's "Guide to Civil Service Employ."

Sir Charles Dilke.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: What Indian troops have lately been engaged in military operations in the neighbourhood of Mombasa under the command of Captain Barratt, 1st Sikhs, and Lieutenant Scott, 3rd Sikhs; who has directed in chief the military oprations on the east coast of Africa; whether in the course of the present year fighting has been going on in the suburbs of Mombasa itself; and, whether the fighting in the immediate neighbourhood of Mombasa and the recent hostility of the Masai tribe have delayed the construction of the Uganda Railway.

Mr. Arthur Pease.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government have any information as to the progress made by the Government of India in arraning that the Behar Opium Agency shall, as the Benares Agency already dose, deal direct with the cultivators of opium, instead of dealing through middlemen. Sir Seymour King.—Officers of the General List.—To call attention to the grievances of the officers of the General List; and to move a resolution.

WHEN the first arrangement was made, last year, with the Kaka Khel, for the carriage of supplies, etc., along the Malakand-Chitral Road, writes a contemporary, we pointed out that these tribesmen might be still further employed, as their caravans could pass safely through Swat and Dir without military escort. They did their work so satisfactorily that they are to be given a further chance of providing the transport required during the Chitral Reliefs. Everything except treasure and light camp equipment will be made over to them in May, and we have no doubt they will loyally fulfil the contract for carriage. They have business connections with nearly every tribe in the valleys of the Kabul, Swat, and Panjkora rivers, as they control the timber trade, and no clan will care to quarrel with them. They can furnish their own escorts, composed of men quite equal to defending convoys from attack, and they will pass from post to post on the road secure in their own strength. By this arrangement the movement of the four regiments in relief, two in each direction, will be materially simplified as they can march in light order without the impedimenta of heavy baggage. The reserve of ammunition placed in Chitral last year will not have to be touched; it will be taken over by the troops moving up from India. It has not had to be drawn upon at all so far, as there has been no fighting, and it is ample for all requirements. The battalions of infantry on the march will carry with them a full complement of ball-cartridge, but as the outlook is most peaceful they should not have to fire a shot on the road. Precautions will be taken to ensure good communication being maintained between Chakdarah and the Lowarai Pass, and full information will be available each day as to the progress made on the march. Major Deane has made his personal influence over the tribes so widely felt that the new route to Chitral seems to have become as safe as many a road along the border.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE TERMS OF DR. JAMESON'S SURRENDER.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following communication has been received from Mr Bourchier F. Hawksley:—

I am instructed by Sir John Willoughby to request you to publish the enclosed copy of correspondence, showing the terms on which Dr Jameson surrendered his forces to the Commandant of the Tranvaal forces at Doornkop on January 2nd, 1896. From this it will be seen that the lives of Dr. Jameson and those with him were to be spared. "The correspondence on the subject of the recent disturbances of the South African Republic," presented to Parliament last month (C7933), shows that the President of the South African Republic ignored the terms of the surrender agreed to on the battlefield, and that the High Commissioner in South Africa did not inquire of the prisoners the terms of their surrender, but conducted his negotiations with the President on the footing that Dr. Jameson had surrendered unconditionally. Permit me to prove these allegations.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S INQUIRIES.

The British Agent in South Africa telegraphed twice from Pretoria to Cape Town on January 2, 1896. First—"Last official information, Jameson's forces hoisted white flag; General's orders unconditional surrender." And secondly—"Jameson's forces surrendered."

On January 3 Mr. Secretary Chamberlain called to President Kruger—"It is rumoured here you have ordered Jameson to be shot. I do not believe it, and rely on your generosity in the hour of victory."

The President, instead of replying that the lives of the prisoners were safe under the terms of the surrender answers—"I have given no orders to have the freebooters who have been taken prisoners shot. Their case will in due course be decided strictly according to the traditions of the Republic, and in sharp contrast to the unheard of proceedings of these freebooters. There will be no punishment inflicted upon them which is not in accordance with law."

ROBINSON'S NEGOTIATIONS.

On the 4th February Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Sir Henry Robinson:—"Do you know what are the instructions of the Government of the South African Republic as regards the prisoners, especially the principal ones?" Sir Hercules replies from Pretoria on 6th January—"Johannesburg leaders desire to be moderate, but men make safety of Jameson condition precedent to disarmament." And later, "I have asked for pass for my military Secretary to Krugersdorp to visit wounded, and obtained all information possible."

It does not seem to have occured to his Excellency, then at Pretoria, to walk across the Sqare and ask those for whom he was negotiating what the facts as to the surrender were. Those most nearly concerned were not consulted or even told that negotiations were going on. True, the military secretary did, after visiting Krugersdorp, see Sir John Willoughby in prison, but his anxiety was to procure information about the killed, wounded, and missing, and he asked nothing as to the terms of the surrender.

JOHANNESBURG AND JAMESON.

On the 7th January, the President tells the High Commissioner that "Johannesburg must lay down its arms unconditionally," and requested "a reply, yes or no, to this ultimatum, within twenty-four hours." The Johannesburg Reform Committee, on this, resolved to accept the ultimatum, stating that "the committee have been actuated by a paramount desire to do everything possible to ensure the safety of Dr. Jameson and his men." Whereupon the High Commissioner cables to Mr. Chamberlain that he considers "Kruger has behaved very well. In opposition to a very general feeling of the Executive Council and of the Burghers, who have been clamouring for Jameson's life, he has now determined to hand over Jameson and the other prisoners. If Jameson had been tried here, there can be no doubt that he would have been shot, and perhaps some of his colleagues also."

The incident is closed by Mr. Chamberlain sending a message to the President that "the decision to hand over the prisoners to her Majesty's Government will redound to the credit of your Honour, and will conduce to the peace of South Africa."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BOURCHIER F. HAWKSLEY.

London, 1st March 1896.

THE KRUGERSDORP TERMS.

Copy correspondence above referred to:—

(1) "To the Commandant of the Transvaal forces.

"We surrender, provided that you guarantee a safe conduct out of the country for every member of the force. "JOHN C. WILLOUGHBY,

"Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding."

(2) Translation from the Dutch:—

Officer, please take notice that I will immediately let our officers come together to decide on your communication. "COMMANDANT."

(3) Translation from the Dutch:—

"John C. Willoughby.

"I acknowledge your letter.

"The answer is, that if you undertake to pay the expenses which you have caused the South African Republic, and lay down your people and your arms, then I shall spare the lives of you, and send me an answer within the time of thirty minutes.

"P. A. CRONJE, Commandant, Potcheptwenn."

WE are informed (says the Times) that Dr Jameson and his fellow-prisoners will be represented at Bow Street by their leading counsel, as well as by Mr. C. F. Gill. In addition to Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.; Mr E. H. Curzon, Q.C.; and Mr C. F. Gill, we believe that briefs for some of the prisoners will go to the following counsel:—The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.; Mr J. E. P. Wallis, Mr F. Eitzgerald, Mr J. Roskill, Mr. W. R. W. Peel, Mr C. Douglas-Tennant, and Mr Howard Spensley, junior.

It is expected (says the Standard) that the line of defence in Dr Jameson's case will be in effect that he did not fit out his expedition or cross the Transvaal frontier with any hostile intention against the South African Republic. He was sent for to assist in keeping order by the Reform Committee of Johannesburg, who were at that time responsible "de facto" for the government of the town—the Boer officials having withdrawn—and who acted throughout under the Transvaal flag. Moreover, he did not fire a shot until his force was attacked by the Boers, and he then fought in self-defence. There appears to be considerable doubt among the experts as to whether the case comes properly under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistments Act.

SPEAKING at the prize-giving at the Imperial Service Troops Musketry Meeting at Meerut, a week or two ago, Colonel Melliss, the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, in a short speech,gave a sketch of the force which has grown up so rapidly under his care during the last eight or nine years. His speech was an interesting one, for it gave the public an opportunity of really appreciating what a strong force it is in the aggregate that the various loyal States have been preparing for the defence of the Empire. Nearly twenty thousand men, horse, foot, and artillery, go to form this body, which includes sappers, camel, and transport trains among its numbers. The artillery consists only of two mountain batteries raised for service in Gilgit, which can hardly be considered a contravention of the law laid down after the Mutiny, that all artillery is best in the hands of Europeans. Efficient as are all these Imperial Service Corps, it is perhaps the sappers and transport train that will be the most useful to us in time of need. Infantry and cavalry we are not likely to need so very badly, but once across the Afghan frontier every sapper and every transport mule would be almost worth their weight in gold. Every year, where it can be arranged, the Imperial Service Corps attend manœuvres and camps of instruction, with British Indian troops, and thus keep alight the flame of military enthusiasm. Among the many arguments which may be urged in favour of the Imperial Service system—the policy of a strong Government, be it said—is the prospect of an honourable and congenial career which it lays open to men of birth and position in Native States, whose ancestors from all time, have only accepted military service. It is not too much to say that many a man who before would have dragged out his life as an intriguing hanger-on at Court, now devotes his energy to making his Imperial Service Corps as like as possible to its model in the Indian army; while the army of a Native State now presents a very different appearance from the posse of strangely clad and diversely armed "catchies" of which, as a rule, it was formerly composed.

CHOLERA is still lingering with the Derbyshires, whose camp has now been moved some miles out on the Azamgarh Road at Benares. Up to the present there have been ten cases, all men of B. and C. Companies occupants of Barracks Nos. 4 and 5. The barracks have been condemned, and it is believed they will be pulled down and new ones built in the next financial year. Out of the ten cases six have succumbed—Lance-Corporal Smith and Privates Pearce and Poppleton—is in the hospital, while the three cases which occurred in camp, Privates Dowd, Kelsey, and Cooper, died there. The four cases now in hospital are doing fairly well, and there are hopes of their recovery. Surgeon-Captain Barefoot, with Assistant Surgeon Hardacre, are with the wing in camp, while Surgeon-Major Dempsey, P. M. O., and Assistant Surgeon W. G. Carleton in charge of the Station Hospital, are indefatigable in their attention to the patients in hospital. The cause of the outbreak has not yet been traced.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S.

THE Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held the first Levee of the season at St.James's Palace on the 5th inst. There was a large attendance in the diplomatic and general circles, and about 300 presentations were made.

Among those who attended were Sir Nicholas O'Conor, who goes to Russia to take up his duties as Ambassador next month; Costaki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who brought three carriage, loads of new officials with him; Mr. Arnold Morley looking very well after his trip in the Mediterranean; and the Ashanti Staff officers, who were much congratulated upon getting safely out of the bush. The presentations included the following:—

By the Persian Minister.—Mirza Hessam-ud-Din. By the Japanese Minister.—Mr. Shinsaka Kodera, Second Secretary; Mr. Enjiro Yamaza, Third Secretary; Major Gore Shiba, Military Attache. Rear-Admiral H. G. Andoe, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Littelton-Annesley; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock Allan, Bart., V.C., K.C.B., M.P.; Major-Gen. Charles John Burnett, C.B. Hon. St. John Brodrick., M.P.; Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph; Earl Carrington, G.C.M.G.; Sir William Coddington, Bart., M.P.; Capt. G. P. Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers; Mr. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice of Hongkong; Major Cameron, R.E., Crown Agent for the Colonies; Dean of Canterbury; Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen, on appointment to the Council of the Governor-General of India; Mr. Austen Chamberlain; Sir Robert Martin Craven; Lieut-Col. Charles Douglas, D.A.A.G.; Lieut-Col. Douglas Dawson, Military Attache, Paris; Major. Gen. J-Duncan D.A.G., to the Forces on promotion and appointment to command a District in India; Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle; Sir Arthur Forwood, Bart., M.P.; Sir John Eldon Gorst; Col. I. J. C. Herbert, C. B., C.M.G., Grenadier Guards; Sir Augustus Hemming, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana; Sir Arthur Haliburton, K.C.B; Kumar Lakhubha, of Nawanagar; Shaikh Mohamed Siddiqur; Narindra Lal Mitter; Bahari Lal Rai; Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.M.G.; C.B.; Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, on being appointed a C.M.G.; Col. A. J. Pearson, R.A.; Surg.-Lieut. Ernest L. Payne, Indian Medical Service; Surg.-Lieut. Edmund Ludlow Perry, Indian Medical Service: Rear-Admiral Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station; the Hon. Thomas Playford, Agent-General for South Australia; Surg.-Major-Gen. John B.C. Reade, C.B.; Capt. Lesley Stainforth. Indian Staff Corps; Sir Francis Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B., on return from Ashanti; Vice-Admiral Edward Seymour, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. E. W. D. Ward, Army Service Corps, D.A.A.G., on return from active service in Ashanti; Mr. H. F. Wilson Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

McConaghy, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bom, I M S, on leave from Poona.
Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Hulett, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 21.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, 25th B Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
Henderson, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S on leave, from Deesa.
Harding, Lieut, Bo, I A Schools on duty, from Poona.
Champin 2nd Lt, Mr, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Bowly, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Audain, Capt, Ms Hyd Cont, on leave, from Raichore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Armstrong, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, to England'
Boothby, Major, Ms, R A on leave, to England
Donaldson, Capt, Ms, R A on leave to England.
Temple, Major, Ms, R A, on leave to England
Crole-Wyndham, Major, Ms 21st Hussars on leave to England
Hart, Brigr-Gen, Ms, on leave, to England.
Champin, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave to England
Bowly, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave to England
Audain, Capt, Ms, Hyd Cont, on leave to England.
King, Lt, Bo, 3rd B L I, on leave to England.
Shone, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Kellie, Lt-Col, Bo, 23rd B R, on furlough to England.
Halliday, Col, Beng-Col on the staff on leave to England
McConaghy, Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on furlough to England.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, 25th B Rifles, on furlough to England.
Taylor, Vety Capt, Bo, A V D, off leave to England
Geoghegan, Lt, Bo, D A C G, on duty, to Poona.
Hewlett, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to England.
Boone, Lt, Bengal 2nd B Essex Regt, on leave, to England.
Marrett, Major, Bengal, on furlough to England.
Allphinstone, Capt Bengal 7th B I on furlough to England.
Addington, Capt, Bengal, R A on leave, to England.
Holmes, Surgn-Lt Col, Bengal, I M S, on furlough to England.
Campbell, Lt, Bengal 7th B C, on furlough to England.
Health, Capt, Bengal R E, on leave to England.
Crombie. Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on furlough to England.
Fowler, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Turnbull, Lt-Col, Bengal 1st D of C, on leave, to England.
Browne, Lt-Col, Bengal 18th B I, on leave, to England.
Burton, Lt, Bengal Comt Dept, on leave to England.
Whistle, Major, Bengal 2nd B L I on furlough to England.
Shirres, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, to London.
Renny, Major, Punjab M A Dept, on leave, to London.
Fooks, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, on leave, to London.
Anderson, Lt Punjab, XI Hussars, on leave to London.
Woodward, Capt, Punjab, 37th Dogras, on furlough to London.
Symons, Brig-Genl, Punjab, Comdg Sirhind Dist, on leave, to London.
Hogge, Major, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, on leave, to London.
Forth Lt, Punjab, 30th P I on leave, to Europe.
Barnett, Capt Punjab 2nd A and S High, on leave, to London.
Stewart, Capt, Punjab X B L, on leave, to London.
Ker, Surgn-Capt, Punjab 19th B L, on leave to London.
Bayley, Lt, Punjab R A from leave, to Delhi.
Scholefield, Capt, Punjab, 4th P I on leave, to London.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

1. The following drills will take place during the ensuing week:—

Fort Head-quarters.

10-inch R. M. L. Gun dril every evening at 5-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill every evening at 5-30 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla every morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next the 28th instant there will be class firing at Coorla. Trains leave Victoria Turminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, 4-15, and 4-30 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Dress:—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

Leave of absence has been granted for 6 months from this date, to Gr. J. Boon.

Leave of absence has been granted from this date until the 31st instant to Sergeant J. A. Geddes.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

1. The Drills, &c. for the week will be as follows—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) D Company—At 5 p.m. on Tuesday 24th and Friday 27th instant behind the Government Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road.

(2) F Company—At 8 p.m. to-day (Monday) 23rd in front of Municipal Buildings.

(3) Byculla School—At 4-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) 23rd and Thursday 26th instant.

(4) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 24th and Thursday 26th instant.

(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 4 p.m. on Friday 27th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday 24th and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday 26th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. to-day (Monday) 23rd, Wednesday 25th and Thursday 26th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(8) Gymkhana end of the parade ground—At 4-15 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant for general inspection.

2. Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant at the Cruickshank Road end of the parade ground.

Dress.—Drill order—khaki.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. It is notified for general information that the annual inspection of the Corps will take place on Wednesday the 25th instant at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order.

2. All members in Bombay must attend or obtain leave of absence.

3. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 6-15 a.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant. Dress.—Drill order.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

WHILE the river-borne trade of Assam showed a falling off in imports for the quarter ending September, 1895, as compared with the corresponding period of the year before, there was a more than counter-balancing increase in exports. The imports were 1,118,500, maunds for last year, showing a decrease on the previous year's record of 1,297,419, but whereas the 1894 imports reached 2,010,712 maunds, last year they grew to 2,488,251 maunds. Coal and coke were the only articles of export which exhibited an increase, the falling off in tea and rice in the husk being very marked. The Assam trade was practically limited to Bengal, the total imports from other provinces being only 52 maunds and the exports seven maunds.

THE earnings of Indian Railways have been steadily falling off during the last three months, and the increase in the gross earnings from the 1st of April, 1895, to 29th February last, is only about thirty lakhs and a-half better than the sum earned between 1st April, 1894, and 2nd March, 1895. The Rajputana-Malwa line shows, a falling off of over 19 lakhs, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is 13½, the Indian Midland and the Rajpura-Bhatinda 4½ lakhs to the bad. The chief contributors on the other side are the North-Western and East Indian lines with about 17 lakhs each, the Bombay-Baroda and Central India line with 13, the South Indian and Southern Mahratta lines with 6 lakhs each, and the Madras line with nearly 5 lakhs.

NOTICES.

(REGISTERED)

KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

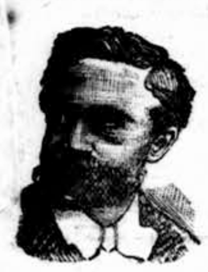
Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS



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SPECIALIST,
MEDICAL
ELECTRICITY.
LOCATED FOR 3 MONTHS.
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CONSULTATION FREE.
HOURS—8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

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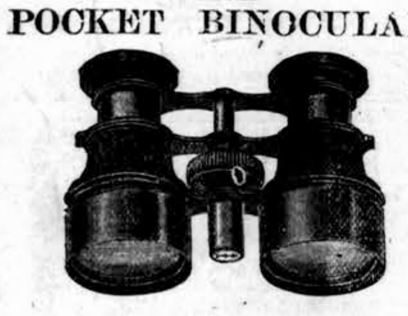
CELEBRATE
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.



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Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The Lynx Pocket Binocular is not a toy bu, an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2⅝ inches.

PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

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FOR THE
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GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

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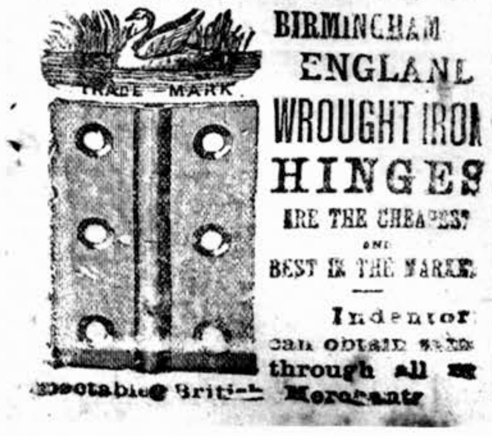

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ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

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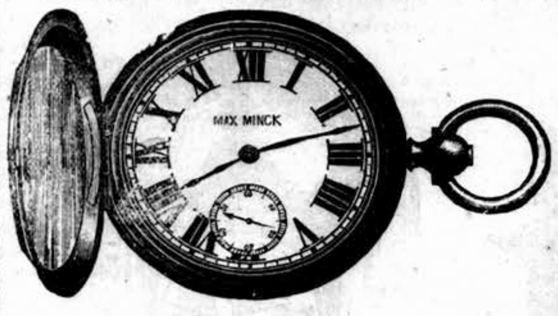
MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

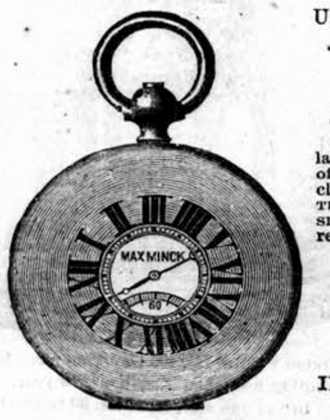


STERLING SILVER LEVER WACTHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter,	Key winding	Rs.	28.
"Army" Hunter,	ditto.	"	38.
Superior Hunter,	ditto.	"	65.
Ditto	Keyless action	"	85.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	"	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	"	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter,	Key winding	Rs.	29.
"Army" Half Hunter,	ditto.	"	39.
Superior Half Hunter,	ditto.	"	70.
Ditto	Keyless action	"	90.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	"	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	"	175



Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from				Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., &c., Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
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BADHAM. PILE & Co., LD.

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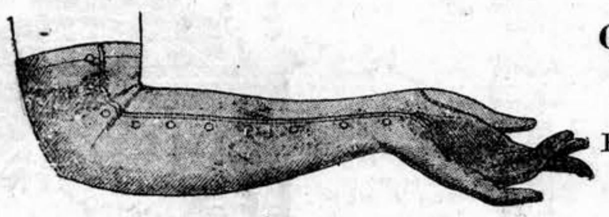

GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR.

RELIABLE MAKES.

			Rs.	a.
LADIES'	4-BUTTON	COLORED KID	3	12
"	"	BLACK "	4	0
"	"	COLORED SUEDE	3	8
"	6 "	" "	4	0
"	" "	BLACK "	4	0
"	" "	WHITE KID	4	0
"	4 "	TAN CAPE	4	8

LADIES' 12-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE.

		Rs.	a.
LADIES'	WHITE SUEDE	5	8
"	CREAM "	5	8
"	FANCY COLORED "	5	8
"	ASSORTED TAN "	5	8
"	BLACK "	5	8
"	WHITE KID STITCHED BLACK	6	8
"	CREAM " " "	6	8

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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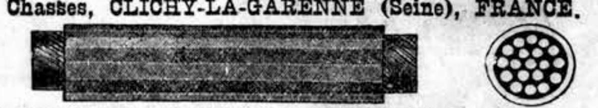

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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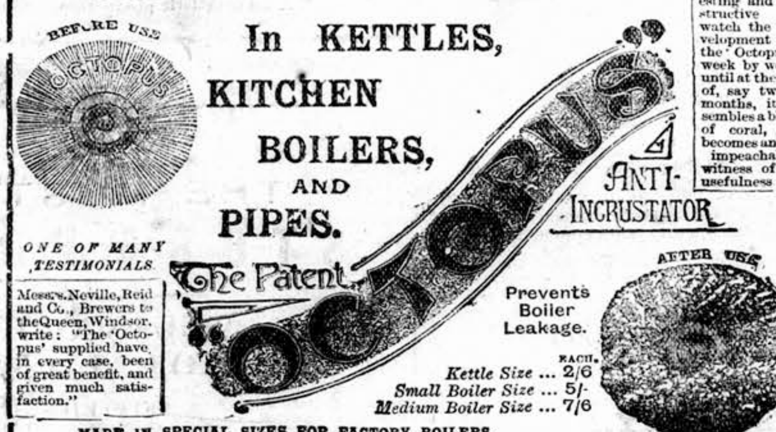

ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

... in a kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an **"OLD" Trade Mark**, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
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NOTICES.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO
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HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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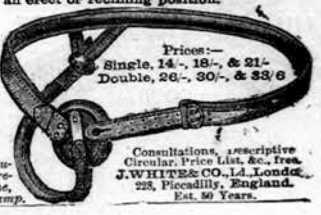

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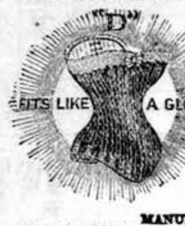

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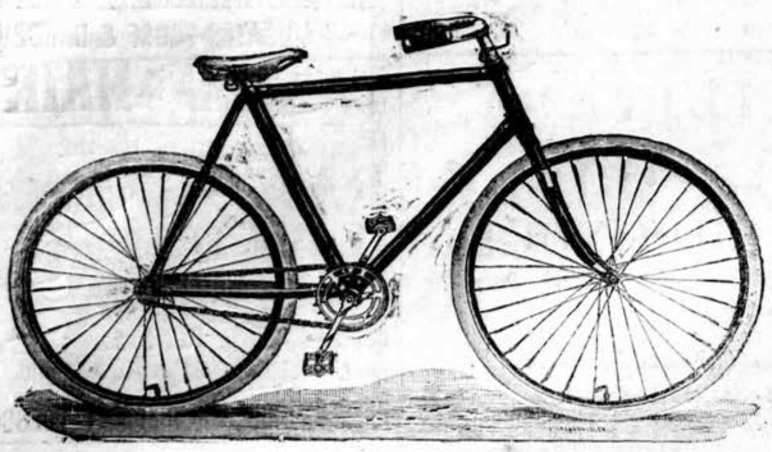

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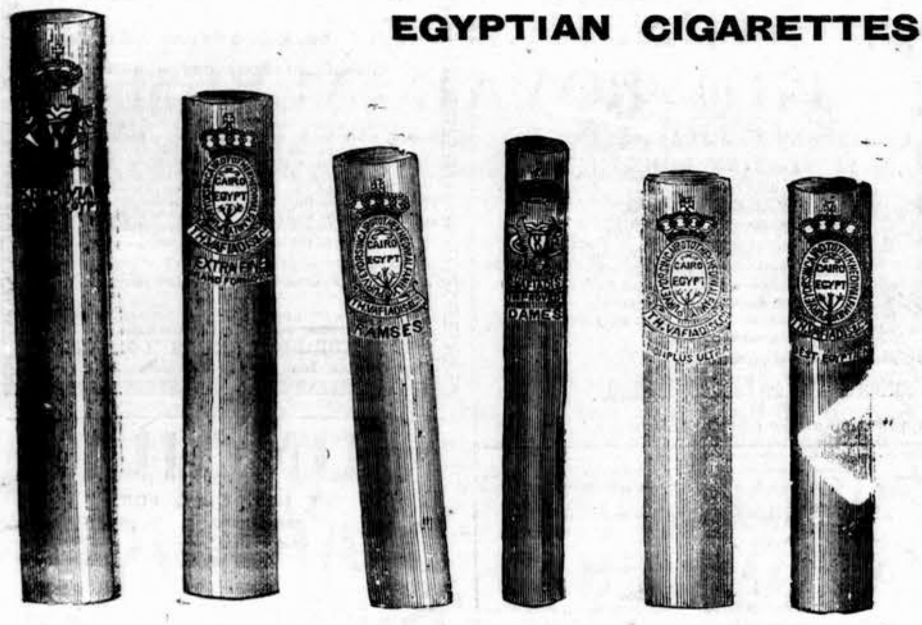

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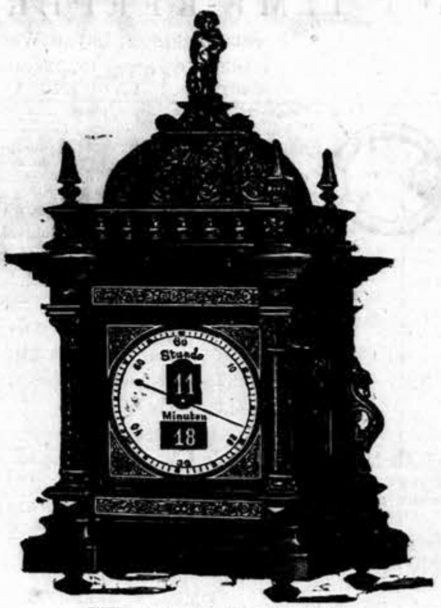

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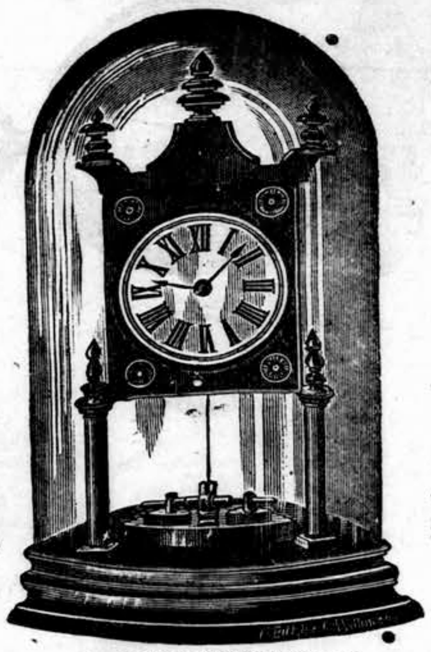

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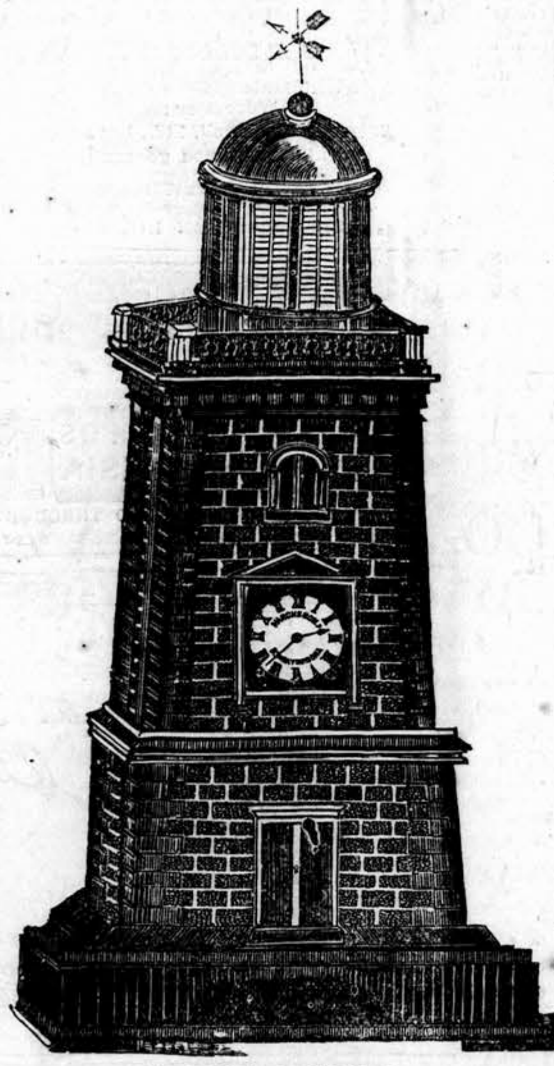

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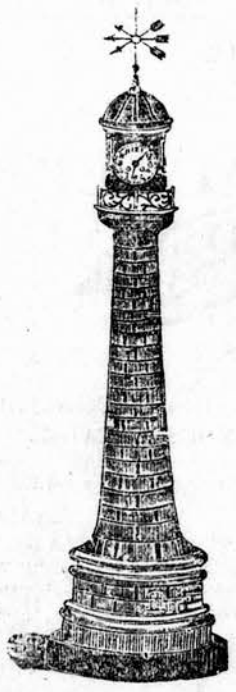

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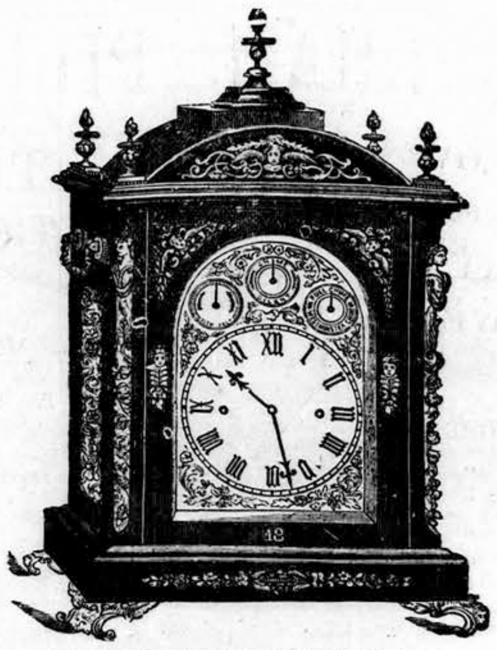

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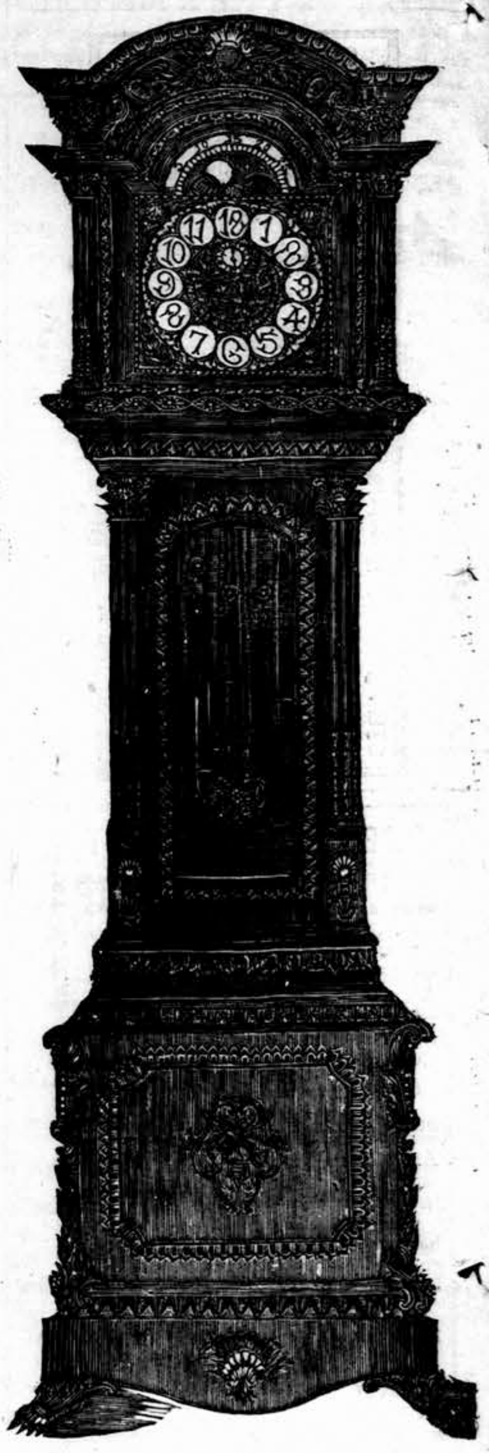

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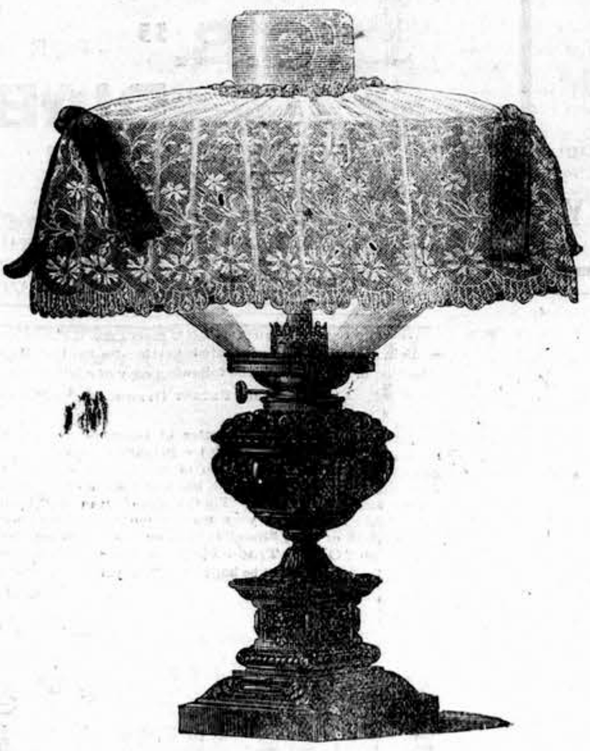

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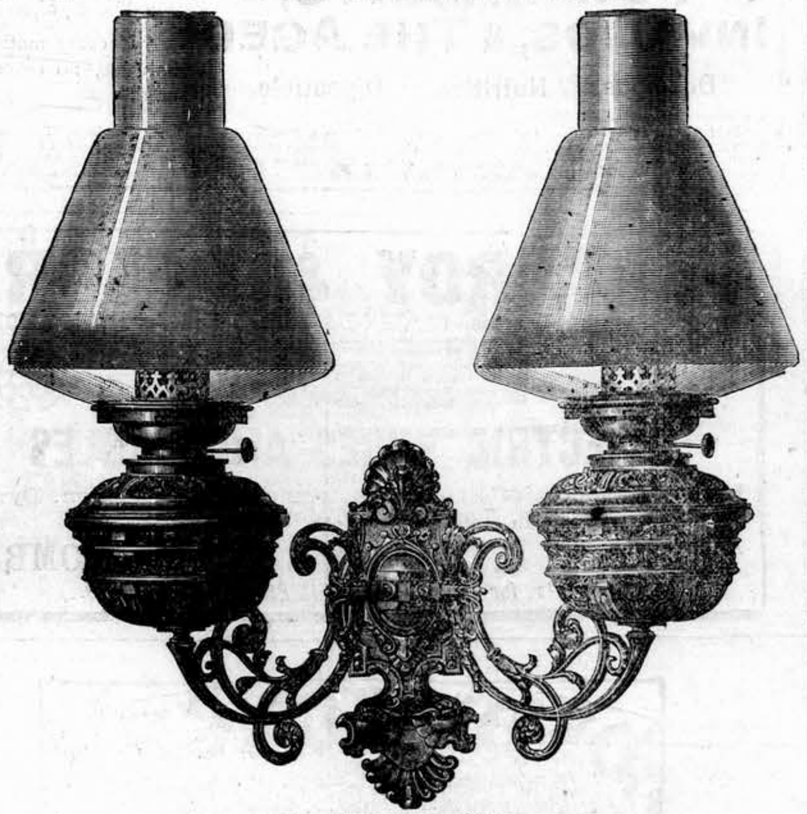

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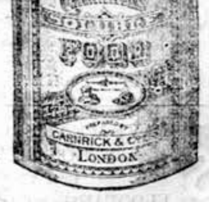

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